

# GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

*With Which Is Consolidated Grain World Formerly The Price Current-Grain Reporter*

Vol. LXIV. No. 4.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

February 26, 1930.



**T**HIS huge separation tube is the heart of the Warren Process. In this tube the strong pure seed is separated from the weeds and weak germinating seeds. The pure seed is removed, dried to exactly the right moisture content and delivered to you—99 90/100% Pure Crop Seed with less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of one per cent other crop.

You make larger profits from this seed but more than that, you build satisfied, prosperous customers that will come back next year and year after year for more Warren Processed seed.

Have you seen the modern merchandising program that is producing such profitable results for Warren-teed dealers? We will gladly send you a copy without obligation.

## THE WARREN-TEED SEED COMPANY

(Subsidiary—John R. Kellogg Seed Co.)

526 West 18th Street

Seedtown

Chicago, Ill.

## You Have Never Had Co-operation Like This

Never in the history of the seed business has the retailer of field seed had the opportunity to apply these modern merchandising methods to his business.

- 1—Advertising in many profitable ways, including farm papers, radio, direct-by-mail, dealer helps, window display, co-operative local newspaper advertising and scholarship contests among students of agriculture.
- 2—A complete line of Warren Processed field seeds in three great price ranges with the highest possible quality of seed in each.
- 3—A retail selling plan that will build satisfied customers for you.
- 4—An exclusive dealership plan that protects you against unfair competition and price cutting.

Put these tools to work for you this year. They cost you nothing and will help you to earn a most unusual profit in your Seed Department.

A letter or a card will bring you complete details.



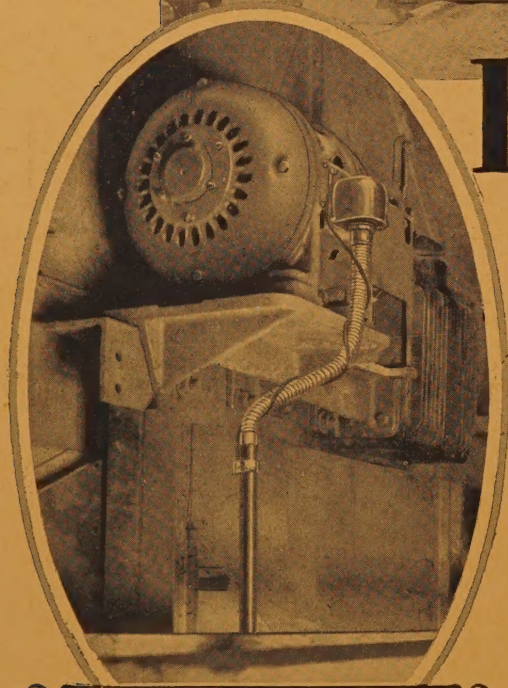
**Tune in Seedtown News Flashes**

**1 P. M. Week-days over WBBM**



# Better Elevators and

# Better Power



*G-E totally enclosed, fan-cooled motor driving one of the 2500-bu. legs*

ALL over the Wheat Belt, modern elevators are springing up—elevators designed to handle grain with swiftness, safety, and profit.

And for these up-to-the-minute houses, thoughtful directors and managers are selecting G-E Motorized Power—a system of power that is known, respected, and liked wherever motors turn the wheels of farms or industries.

This new 40,000-bu. concrete elevator of the Robideaux Grain Co., Parshall, N. D., was built by McKenzie-Hague Co. of Minneapolis and is served by the Ottertail Power Company. It is typical of the modern houses that are completely equipped with G-E Motorized Power.



**Motorized Power**  
*—fitted to every need*

201-164

JOIN US IN THE GENERAL ELECTRIC HOUR, BROADCAST EVERY SATURDAY AT 9 P.M., E.S.T. ON A NATION-WIDE N.B.C. NETWORK

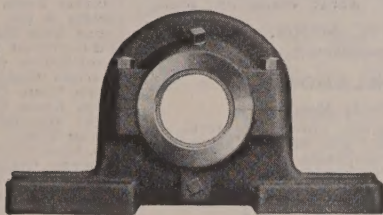
# GENERAL ELECTRIC

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, N. Y., SALES OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES



# Oiling! Oiling! Oiling!

## That's One Trouble with Plain Bearings



You have to keep a watchful eye on every plain bearing! Time, trouble, fire risk and a great waste of power are added to the initial cost.

Why not pay a little more and get S K F self-aligning, ball-bearing drop hangers and pillow blocks! Then you can forget all the old trouble and reduce power requirements 20 to 50%.

## Write us for an estimate!

*Everything for Every Mill and Elevator*

**The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.**  
Minneapolis Minn. Great Falls Mont.  
In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg



## **Superior D. P. Cups**

### **Increase Elevator Capacity**

Without changing anything but the cups you can increase your elevator capacity 20%. Superior D. P. Cups can be placed closer on the belt. They discharge perfectly. Use these better cups. We carry complete stocks.



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

## AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.\*  
Great West Mill & Elev. Co., millers, grain dlr.\*  
Hardeman-King Co., millers and grain dealers.\*  
Henderson Grain Co., private wires, all markets.\*  
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, feed seeds.\*  
Kenyon Grain & Seed Co., grain, seed, feed.\*  
Panhandle Grain Corp., domestic and export grain.\*  
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.\*  
Strader Grain Co., U. S., grain, seed, feed.\*  
Texas Wheat Growers Association.  
Uhlmann Grain Co., export wheat, private wire.

## BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members.  
Beer & Co., Inc., B. H., grain, hay, seeds.\*  
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.\*  
Manger & Co., J. A., wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley.\*

## BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Baldwin Grain Co., grain brokers.\*  
Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., corn and oats.\*

## BOSTON, MASS.

Benzaquin, Matthew D., grain brokers.\*

## BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.  
Lewin Grain Corporation, consignments.\*  
McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.\*  
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.\*

## CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.  
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.\*

## CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., recvrs. & shippers.\*  
Wilder-Murrel Grain Co., track buyers grain and seeds.\*

## CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.  
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.\*  
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.\*  
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.\*  
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.\*  
Cachart Code Harwood Co., grain commission.\*  
Clement, Curdie & Co., members all exchanges.\*  
Cross, Roy, & Harris, grain commission.\*  
Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co., commission merchants.\*  
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.\*  
Feehery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arrive.\*  
Hoit & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.\*  
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
McKenna & Strasser, commission merchants.\*  
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.\*  
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.\*  
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.\*  
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.\*  
Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., grain commission.\*

## CLEVELAND, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.  
Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, millfeed, oil and c. s. meal.\*  
Cleveland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.\*  
Shepherd, Clark & Co., grain, feed, buckwheat.\*

## DALLAS, TEXAS:

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.\*  
Finley, W. H., wholesale grain broker.

## DAVENPORT, IOWA

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.\*

## DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.\*  
Evans Elevator Co., grain merchants.\*

## DELPHOS, OHIO.

Garman Grain Co., The, transit, kiln dried corn.\*

\*Members Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.

## DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.  
Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.\*  
Kellogg Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.\*

## DES MOINES, IA.

Board of Trade Members.  
Owens Grain Co., grain merchants.

## DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

Board of Trade Members.  
Christopher & Co., B. C., consignments & futures.  
Isely Lbr. Co., The C. C., cane seed, wheat, kafir.\*  
Rethorst Grain Co., L. H., cash grain, consignments.\*  
Western Gr. & Comm. Co., wheat, coarse gr., seeds.

## DULUTH, MINN.

Barnes-Ames Co., grain merchants.\*

## ENID, OKLAHOMA.

Board of Trade Members.  
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.  
Enid Terminal Elevator Co., pub. storage, gr. mchts.  
Enid Milling Co., grain merchants, public storage.\*  
Ferguson-Shircliff Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Feuquay Grain Co., consignments-merchants.\*  
General Grain Co., terminal elvtr. gr. merchants.\*  
Geis-Price Elevator Co., grain and feed.\*  
Goltry Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hacker Grain Co., A. R., consgmts. brokers, mchts.\*  
Henry Grain Co., John, consgmts., grain merchants.\*  
Johnston, W. B., grain merchants, terminal elevator.\*  
Pillsbury Flour Mills, milling wheat buyers.\*  
Randels, W. M., grain merchants, consignments.\*  
Robinson Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Southwestern Terminal Elvtr. Co., public storage.\*  
Union Equity Exchange, grain merchants.\*

## FAIRBURY, NEBR.

Callaway, C. B., wholesale grain.\*

## FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen, Geo., grain broker exclusively.

## FORT MORGAN, COLO.

Lieber Grain Co., export & mlg. wheat, coarse grain.\*

## FORT WAYNE, IND.

Egley, C. G., hay, grain, feed salt.

## FORT WORTH, TEX.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.  
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage, consignments.\*  
Claiborne, H. L., mgr. J. S. Bache & Co., futures.\*  
Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.\*  
Kimball Milling Co., grain merchants, pub. storage.\*  
Mullin-Brackett Grain Co., brokerage-consignments.\*  
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.\*  
Smith-Ingram Grain Co., domestic, expt. consgmts.\*  
Southwest Grain & Com. Co., brokerage, consgmts.\*  
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.\*  
Uhlmann Grain Co., expt., futures, consignments.\*

## GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Fordtran, J. S., grain-ocean freight bkg.\*  
Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.\*

## GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Hoagland, R. B., wholesale grain.\*

## GREEN BAY, WIS.

Green Bay Elvtr. Co., buyers, shippers, mixed cars.

## HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Merchant Exchange Members.  
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice b/p.\*  
South Texas Grain Co., grain & feed.\*

## INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members.  
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.\*  
Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Hart Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.\*

## INDIANAPOLIS (continued).

Malbucher Grain Co., C. Wm., grain merchant.\*  
Montgomery Grain Co., F. M., receivers and shippers.\*  
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.\*  
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.\*

## IOLA, KANS.

Cox-Lam Grain & Supply Co., kafir, corn & wh. shippers.

## KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.  
Christopher & Co., B. C., consignments-futures.\*  
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.\*  
Davis-Hunt Grain Co., consignments, futures.\*  
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.\*  
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.\*  
Lawless Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.\*  
Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Mid-Continent Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.\*  
Morrison Grain Co., grain merchants-consignments.\*  
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.\*  
Rahm Grain Co., J. E., consignments.\*  
Rocky Mountain Grain & Com. Co., consignments.\*  
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. merchants.\*  
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Updike Grain Corp., consignments.\*  
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., consignments-futures.\*  
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.\*  
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.\*

## LANSING, MICH.

Chatterton & Son, Michigan grain, hay, beans.\*  
Ryon Grain Co., grain, beans, produce.\*

## LINCOLN, NEB.

Paul, J. M., Grain broker.\*

## LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grain Exchange Members.  
Eggleston Co., brokers-handlers grain and hay.

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.  
Bingham-Hewett Grain Co., recvrs., shippers of grain.\*  
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.\*  
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.\*

## MARYSVILLE, OHIO.

Scott & Sons Co., O. M., soy beans.

## MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.  
Anderson, Embrey E., grain merchants.\*  
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.\*

## MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.  
Donahue-Stratton Co., grain merchants.\*  
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.\*

## MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.  
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., grain dept.\*  
Cargill Elevator Co., milling wheat.\*  
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.\*  
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.\*  
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.\*  
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m' oats.\*  
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Sheffield Elevator Co., milling wheat.\*  
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.\*  
Van Dusen Harrington Co., corn, oats, barley.\*

## NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Pincus, L. L., grain and feed broker.\*

## NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.  
Abel-Whitman Co., Inc., The, grain, feed, bkg.\*

## OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.\*  
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
Cowan Grain Co., grain, mill feed, seeds, hay.\*  
General Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.\*  
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.\*  
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
(Continued on next page.)

Grain Dealers Journal, Incorporated, with which is consolidated Grain World, formerly Price Current-Grain Reporter. Published on the 2d and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive grain, feed, and field seed, wholesalers at 309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second-class matter August 5, 1898, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXIV, No. 4, February 26, 1930.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls



## Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

### OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Bell-Trimble Grain Co., recvrs. and shippers.\*  
Butler-Welsh Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.\*  
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.\*  
Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.\*  
Scular-Bishop Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats.\*  
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Updike Grain Co., milling wheat.\*

### PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.  
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.\*  
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.\*  
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.\*  
Luke Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.\*  
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.\*  
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Rumsey, Moore & Co., consignments.\*

### PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Markley, P. R., grain broker.\*  
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.\*  
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.\*  
Tidewater Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., exporters.\*

### PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.\*  
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers-shippers.\*  
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.\*  
Walton Co., Sam'l., receivers and shippers.\*

\*Members Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.

### PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

### RANKIN, ILL.

Rankin Grain Co., car lot buyers and shippers.\*

### ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.\*

### SALINA, KAN.

Branson Co., Ted, wheat, corn, oats, kafir, hay.\*  
Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co., mchts. wh. & Coarse gr.\*  
Smoot Grain Co. operate Salina Terminal Elevator.\*

### SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

King, Douglas W., carlot distribtr., hay, grain, seeds.\*

### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.\*  
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Geo. C. Martin Co., grain commission.\*  
Morton & Co., grain commission.\*  
Nelson Commission Co., grain commission.\*  
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.\*

### SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.  
Oustenborder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.\*  
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.\*

### SIOUX CITY, IA.

Board of Trade Members.

Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.\*

### TOLEDO, O.

Produce Exchange Members.

DeVore & Co., H. W., consignments and futures.\*  
Southworth & Co., grains and seeds.\*  
Wickenheiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.\*

### TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Topeka Mills Corp., mlg. wh., consignments.

### WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Adair Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, kafir.  
Baker Grain Co., The A. F., barley, corn, oats, kafir.\*  
Bennett & Co., James E., grain futures, stocks, bonds.  
Blood Grain Co., specializing on mill orders-consignments.\*  
Craig Grain Co., consignments, milling wheat.  
Jones Grain & Elevator Co., C. E., consignments.  
Kelly Grain Co., Edw., mlg. wheat a specialty.  
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gen'l gr. mchts.  
Smith-McLinden Grain Co., wh. coarse gr., mill feeds.  
Steens-Scott Grain Co., corn, kafir, milo.\*  
Wallingford Grain Co., field seeds, kafir, milo.\*  
Wichita Terminal Elevtr. Co., general elevtr. business.\*

### WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.\*

## DENVER

A busy grain and milling center equipped to handle shipments promptly. A quick, active market featuring beans in addition to all grains. The Grain Exchange members listed below are equipped to serve you.

**The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.**  
Grain, Hay, Beans

**Kellogg Grain Co.**  
Receivers shippers of all kinds of grain

**Rocky Mountain Grain Co.**  
Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract

Grain Exchange  
Members

## OMAHA

Grain Exchange  
Members

RECEIVERS and  
SHIPPERS

Corn—Wheat—Natural and Sulphured Oats and Barley  
**UPDIKE GRAIN CORPORATION**

CHICAGO—KANSAS CITY

Elevator Capacity 5,600,000 Bushels  
OMAHA

DES MOINES—SIOUX FALLS—LINCOLN

**CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY**  
Federal Bonded Warehouse—Capacity, 1,200,000 Bus.  
Over 60 Years' Continuous Service

Have been looking for a paper like your Journal for some time.—L. B. Robinson, Manager, Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask.

Produce Exchange  
Members

## TOLEDO

Produce Exchange  
Members

**JOHN WICKENHISER & CO.**  
Wholesale Grain Dealers  
TOLEDO, OHIO

We make track bids and quote delivered prices. Solicit Consignments of Grain and Clover Seed. Members Toledo Produce Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

**SOUTHWORTH & CO.**  
Grain, Seed, Cotton  
Southworth's Weekly Review  
FREE to all within our business range

Reliable Service on  
**Consignments & Futures**  
Since 1887  
**H. W. De Vore & Co.**  
Toledo, Ohio



Board of Trade  
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade  
Members

SPECIAL WIRE AND SALESMAN SERVICE

**LAMSON BROS. & CO.**

166 W. Jackson Blvd.

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

**GRAIN  
STOCKS  
PROVISIONS****James E. Bennett**GRAIN  
FLOURS  
SUGAR**& Co.**STOCKS  
BONDS  
RUBBER

MEMBERS

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE  
AND ALL PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES

— PRIVATE WIRES —

*Ask for Bids***WHEAT, CORN, OATS,  
RYE, BARLEY, SEEDS****CONSIGNMENTS**and orders in Futures Solicited and  
properly cared for in all Leading MarketsST. LOUIS  
Merchants ExchangeKANSAS CITY  
Board of TradeINDIANAPOLIS  
717 Board of TradePEORIA  
11 Board of TradeCAIRO  
403 Board of Trade

332 So. LaSalle St. Chicago

**JOHN E. BRENNAN & CO.** GRAIN and SEEDS  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS CHICAGO**BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.**  
**GRAIN MERCHANTS**

Receivers—Buyers—Shippers—Exporters

111 W. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO

**J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN CO.***Grain Merchants*

111 W. Jackson Boulevard

Chicago, Ill.

**Clement Curtis & Co.**

231 So. La Salle St.

CHICAGO

Members of all principal Ex-  
changes. Private wire service to  
all leading cities in this country.**E. W. BAILEY & CO.**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS

843-847 Rand-McNally Bldg., CHICAGO

**Cross, Roy  
& Harris**

Incorporated

Postal Telegraph Building  
CHICAGO**GRAIN COMMISSION**We Specialize in Hedging and Spreading  
Operations Between Terminal  
Grain Markets**RUMSEY & COMPANY**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Rand-McNally Bldg.

Chicago, Illinois

**J. S. BACHE & CO.**

Room 840—231 South La Salle St.

CHICAGO

**Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton  
Investment Securities****Stratton Grain Company**

Grain Merchants

Continental Bank Bldg.  
Chicago, Ill.



Board of Trade  
Members

## CHICAGO

Board of Trade  
Members

Ship Your Grain or Seeds and Send Your Orders to

### J. H. DOLE & COMPANY

RECEIVERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

CHICAGO PEORIA ST. LOUIS

We want your business not later  
—but today  
Especially Consignments  
**GRAINS ALL WAYS**  
**McKENNA & STRASSER**  
877 Rand-McNally Bldg., Chicago

**CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.**  
**Grain Commission**  
111 W. Jackson St. CHICAGO

**Winthrop, Mitchell & Co.**  
The Rookery - Chicago  
26 Broadway, New York  
Kansas City Davenport  
Rockford

**Cash Grain — Futures**  
**Stocks — Bonds**  
**Provisions — Cotton**

**LOGAN & BRYAN**  
4TH FLOOR, BANKERS BLDG., CHICAGO  
Branch Office, Congress Hotel  
BROKERS  
Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Grain,  
Sugar, Cotton Seed Oil, Provisions  
Private Wires Atlantic to Pacific

Hampton, Neb.—I appreciate the Grain  
Dealers Journal for news as well as legal  
advice.—H. G. Carpenter, agent, T. B.  
Hord Grain Co.

### Rosenbaum Grain Corporation

POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING

Cash  
and Futures

**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

Private  
Wires

### DOERN-SCARRITT-HANNAH CO.

Formerly POPE & ECKHARDT CO.  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

111 W. Jackson Street

Consignment and your offers of Grain To  
Arrive will always receive close attention.

### THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

BUYERS OF

**Oats Corn Wheat Barley**

Cedar Rapids,  
Ia.

Ft. Dodge,  
Ia.

Akron,  
Ohio

St. Joseph,  
Mo.

**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

Board of Trade  
Members

## PEORIA

Board of Trade  
Members

**P. B. Miles**  
and  
**C. C.**  
Established - 1875  
Incorporated - 1910

Peoria, Illinois  
Handling Grain on Commis-  
sion Our Specialty

**Turner-Hudnut Company**  
Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers  
42-47 Board of Trade

**MUELLER GRAIN COMPANY**  
(Incorporated)  
Receivers and Shippers  
Peoria, Ill.

**Rumsey, Moore & Co.**  
Solicits Your Consignments  
Board of Trade Peoria, Ill.

**W. W. DEWEY & SONS**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
33-35 Board of Trade PEORIA, ILL.



Chamber of Commerce  
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce  
Members**HALLET & CAREY CO.**  
**Grain Merchants**  
Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg**CEREAL GRADING COMPANY**  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
**GRAIN** We Buy, Sell, Store and Ship all Kinds of Grain, Choice  
Milling Wheat and Rye Selected by Expert Buyers.  
Own and Operate Elevator "L"**CARGILL ELEVATOR CO.**  
DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MILWAUKEESpecializing in  
**MILLING WHEAT**

Get Our Quotations

Samples Furnished on Request

Represented by  
**CARGILL GRAIN CO. F. M. TURNBULL**  
C. of C., Buffalo, N. Y. Bourse Bldg., Phila.**Sheffield Elevator Co.**  
Minneapolis, Minn.**MILLING WHEAT SPECIALISTS**  
Shippers: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley,  
Millfeeds (Domestic and Canadian).  
Manufacturers: Dairy Feeds, Ground  
Screenings, Pulverized Oats, etc.**Fraser-Smith Co.**  
**GRAIN**

Minneapolis - Milwaukee Cedar Rapids

**CORN — OATS — BARLEY**Our large system of Terminals and country lines enables us to quote attractive  
prices and give prompt service on all classes of feed and milling grain.**THE VAN DUSEN HARRINGTON CO.**  
Grain Shippers and Receivers MINNEAPOLIS—DULUTH Business Founded 1882Merchants Exchange  
Members**ST. LOUIS**Merchants Exchange  
Members**PICKER & BEARDSLEY COMMISSION CO.**  
"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"  
**GRAIN, HAY, GRASS SEEDS, KAFIR, MILO**  
125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BLDG. ST. LOUIS, MO.**NANSON**  
**Commission Co.**  
Grain  
Hay - SEEDS  
202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.**LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN  
COMPANY**  
Established 1877  
ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS**MISSOURI ELEVATOR  
AND GRAIN COMPANY**  
203 Merchants Exchange  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
Operating Missouri Pacific Elevator  
Capacity 2,000,000 Bushels**RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS****Barnes-Ames Co.**  
**GRAIN MERCHANTS**  
Duluth New YorkSend Your Offerings to  
**The Abel-Whitman Co., Inc.**  
Grain — Feed — Brokerage  
511 Produce Exchange, New York, N.Y.**General Grain Merchants**  
Write — Wire  
**TED BRANSON CO.**  
Salina, Kansas  
Member Grain Dealers Nat'l Ass'n**Donahue - Stratton Co.**  
MILWAUKEE  
**GRAIN & FEED**  
Elevator capacity at Milwaukee 3,500,000 bushels**GORDON GRAIN CO.**  
CONSIGNMENT SPECIALISTS  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.**E. H. BEER & CO., INC.**  
Successors to  
**Chas. England & Co., INC.**  
**GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS**  
Commission Merchants  
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore**L. W. FORBELL & CO.**  
Strictly Commission Merchants  
Specialists in WHEAT, CORN, OATS  
Consignments Solicited  
340-342 Produce Exchange, NEW YORK, N. Y.Send your consignments to  
**Seymour-Wood Grain Co.**  
BUFFALO, N. Y.**J. G. McKILLEN, INC.**  
RECEIVERSConsignments a Specialty  
BUFFALO NEW YORK**RECEIVERS** who want to reach the regular  
grain dealers of the country  
use space in the  
Grain Dealers Journal



Board of Trade  
Members

# KANSAS CITY

Board of Trade  
Members

## SIMONDS - SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.

Kansas City, Mo.

*Specializing in Southwestern Corn*

Wire Us for Prices

Capacity 5,500,000 Bushels

### DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade

Kansas City, Mo.

Operating

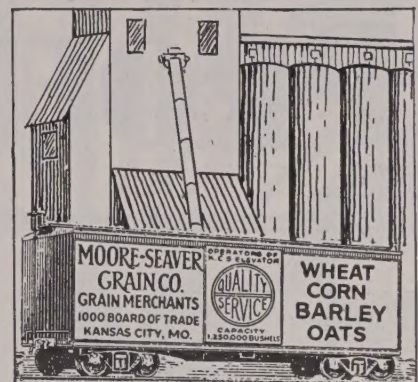
**SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"**

6 000,000 Bushels

Modern Fireproof Storage



Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.



We Solicit Your Consignments  
**Lawless Grain Co.**

836-39 Board of Trade  
Kansas City, Mo.

### A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.

Grain Commission  
Mill Orders a Specialty

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited  
**KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.**

### WOLCOTT & LINCOLN

Incorporated

Operating Alton Elevator

**CONSIGNMENTS**

Future orders executed in all markets

801-810 Board of Trade, Kansas City  
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.  
Wichita, Kans. Dodge City, Kans.  
Oklahoma City, Okla. Enid, Okla.

**WHEAT  
and  
OATS**

### NORRIS GRAIN CO.

Norris Elevator—Murray Elevator

**CORN  
and  
BARLEY**

**CONSIGN**  
ERNST-DAVIS COM. CO.  
Kansas City

### UHLMANN GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade - - - Kansas City  
87 Board of Trade - - - Chicago

N. P. Anderson Bldg. - - Fort Worth, Tex.  
Produce Exchange - - New York City

Operators of Katy Elevator, 2,300,000 bushels capacity, at Kansas City

A Service of 52 Years Handling Consignments and Futures

## B. C. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY

200-206 Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Great Bend, Colby, Dodge City, Liberal, Topeka, Independence, Concordia, Atchison, Hayes, Kansas, St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Mo., Superior, Hastings, Nebr., Burlington, Colo.

Grain and Hay  
Exchange Members

# PITTSBURGH

Grain and Hay  
Exchange Members

### Geo. E. Rogers & Co.

WABASH BUILDING

PITTSBURGH, PA.

RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS  
GRAIN—HAY  
MILLFEED—FLOUR

### SAMUEL WALTON CO.

Established 40 Years

RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS

Grain, Hay, Straw and Feed

Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.

### JESSE C. STEWART CO.

GRAIN and FEED

Own and Operate the  
IRON CITY GRAIN ELEVATOR  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Branch Office at Clarksburg, W. Va.

### HARPER GRAIN CO.

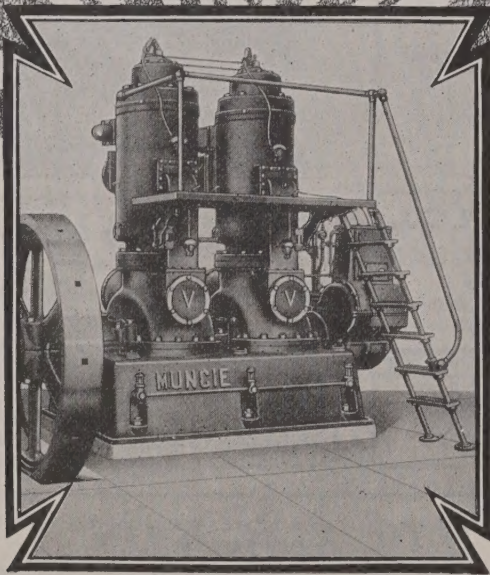
Wabash Building

Modern elevator facilities  
at your command.

If I take up the grain business again I sure will want your paper, as it is the best paper of its kind.—Gus Johnson, Ceresco, Neb.



# MODERN POWER MEANS MORE PROFITS



In 1930 the Muncie Diesel  
will be the Accelerator to  
Greater Heights in Production

ALL industry has learned that if bigger profits are to be obtained, costs must be slashed, and power cost is the biggest offender.

The Type V Muncie Diesel is the work of masters, the perfection of economical power, produced after years of untiring research and by the practical experience of capable engineers. It is rugged in design, simple in operation, and will produce economical power continuously, month after month.

*Write for literature and our  
Savings Payment Plan on the*

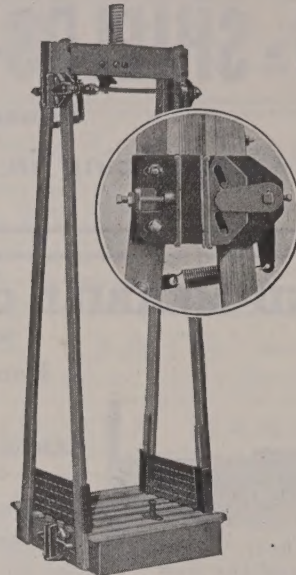
## MUNCIE DIESEL

### MUNCIE OIL ENGINE COMPANY

706 South Mulberry St.  
MUNCIE, INDIANA, U. S. A.

THE NEW MANLIFT

## "RIDE-SAFE"



Beyl Design

is now ready to insure you. Order today before your first trip up is the last one down!

### "RIDE-SAFE"

Tells the story in the name. Its factor of safety exceeds anything on the market.

50 ft. Complete

**\$75.00**

Less Counterweight

**\$65.00**

You value your life many times this cost. Why risk it?

## LINK BELT SUPPLY CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS

## HOTEL NORWOOD

6400  
NORMAL  
BOULEVARD



*Away from the Loop In*  
**CHICAGO**

**3**  
BLOCKS  
FROM  
THEATRICAL  
& SHOPPING  
DISTRICTS

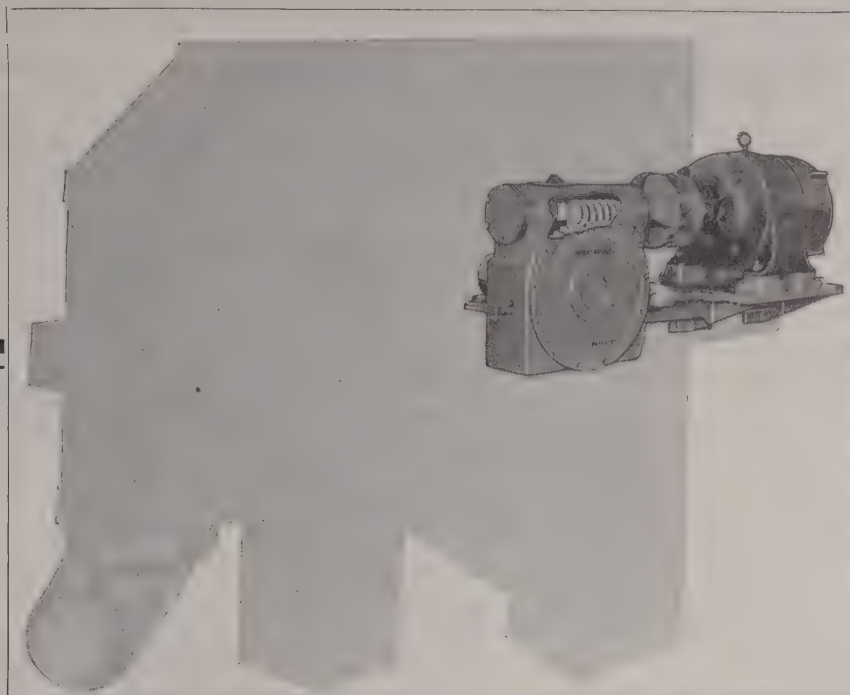
RATES

\$2.00 TO \$4.00 DAILY  
\$10.00 TO \$18.00 WEEKLY  
CAFE in CONNECTION  
CLUB BREAKFASTS  
25¢ to 50¢

ALL EASTERN and SOUTHERN TRAINS STOP at  
63d. ST. STATION—JUST 5 MINUTES FROM the HOTEL

**20 MINUTES TO THE LOOP**  
**ALL TRANSPORTATION**





Perhaps You Handle Upwards from  
**2500 BUSHELS AN HOUR**  
 But Could You Do It On 75-Foot Centers  
**WITH A 7½ H. P. 1200 RPM MOTOR?**

Now it's nothing unusual for elevators everywhere to find that one-half to two-thirds the motor power formerly used will carry the same load—or even greater capacity where desired. That makes the old chain-and-belt transmission entirely too costly. . . . you can save 25% to 40% of your power costs with the

**WINTER'S UNIVERSAL** Direct Connected **ELEVATOR DRIVE**

Directly connected to the head shaft, this drive eliminates counter shafts, chains, belts and sprockets. It transmits *all of the power* from the motor direct to the cup belt—no lost motion, no vibration. *Only two moving parts*, both running in oil—motor base prefixed to gear housing—substantially a solid part of the leg. All rigidly self-aligning. New improved Automatic Back-Stop, positive in ac-



Now Equipped  
 with New  
*Improved*  
**AUTOMATIC  
 BACKSTOP**

tion yet easily released for reverse operation. Equipped with **TIMKEN ANTI-FRICTION ROLLER BEARINGS** and provided with dependable oil feeds.

By cutting your minimum power costs, even during light months—by avoiding rush-season delays—this Drive will pay for itself quickly. Let us tell you how.

**CLOW-WINTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
 Minneapolis Minnesota





## Belt Conveyor Idlers — by Sprout-Waldron

This shows the belts in the **Port Richmond Grain Elevator, Phila., Pa.**, that carry grain to vessels at the rate of 15,000 bushels per hour per belt.

Carrying Idlers are Monarch Anti-Friction Type, extra heavy construction. Alemite force Lubrication eliminates necessity of frequent lubrication.

We make a complete line of grain Handling Equipment and have prepared a special Catalog to show it. **You can secure a copy by asking for Catalog GG.**



**SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., Inc. 1202 Sherman St., Muncy Pa.**

Chicago Office: 9 So. Clinton Street

Kansas City Office: 612 New England Bldg.

Flour Mill and Feed Mill Machinery — Grain Handling Equipment — Power Transmission

## USELESSNESS OF WORRY

*"Worry will put more lines in a human countenance than work will ever etch.*

*It's the most useless mental exercise we engage in; the greatest wear on our finely attuned brains, and it's downright waste of human energy."*

### THE ZELENY THERMOMETER SYSTEM

will relieve your worries about the condition of your stored grains or soy beans, in fact anything stored in bins. The sooner it is installed just that much sooner will you prevent the accumulation of lines in your countenance and save the wear on your brains.

To worry about the condition of the grain in your bins is **Useless Worry**, because there is a way to prevent it. Twenty-seven mill and elevator owners in 1929 contracted for a total of sixteen hundred bins to be equipped with

### THE ZELENY SYSTEM

Their worries are over. They enjoy a good night's rest, and what a whale of a day's work they can do. Start now to eliminate your worries on the 1930 crop, and write us for price of the system installed complete in your bins.

### Zeleny Thermometer Company

542 S. Dearborn Street  
Chicago, Ill.

## The Millers Review

THE MILLERS REVIEW

Established 1882

THE DIXIE MILLER

Established 1893

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

**MILLING, FLOUR, GRAIN**

AND THE

**MANUFACTURE OF FEED**

Best Technical Articles, Feed and Grain Markets, Association Transactions, Diversified News, Feature Stories

Twelve Months for \$1.00

**THE MILLERS REVIEW**

WALTON BUILDING

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Stronger Than Ever

Each of the MILL MUTUALS enters the new year with larger assets and surplus and with larger volume of insurance in force than at the beginning of the previous year.

This is concrete evidence of conservative and strong investments as well as aggressive development.

### MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

230 East Ohio Street  
Chicago, Illinois

#### 1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1930 GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LUVERNE, MINN.  
We write Fire & Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property.  
(DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)  
E. A. BROWN, Pres., Luverne, Minn. W. Z. SHARP, Treas., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
W. J. SHANARD, V. P., Bridgewater, S. D. E. H. MORELAND, Sec., Luverne, Minn.

This Space is Yours  
if you are the first to apply for it



#### CHECK UP

The safety of your plant may depend upon the condition of your water barrels. Many barrels that were in good condition last fall have frozen or leaked due to other causes. Water buckets have disappeared. In order that you may be prepared in case of fire, we suggest an inspection of barrels and buckets—now.

#### GRAIN DEALERS NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

J. J. Fitzgerald  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Indianapolis, Ind.

C. R. McCotter  
Asst. Secy. and Western Mgr.  
Omaha, Neb.

## THE ARMOUR FRANCHISE WOULD BE WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD



—EVEN IF IT WEIGHED A TON!

JUST the selling of Armour's Big Crop High Analysis Fertilizer pays you a direct profit. But Big Crop does more. Wait till you see the grain it brings to your elevator! It'll be better filled out—a richer color—a higher grade, and there'll be more of it. That's because Big Crop isn't an over-night stunt. It's been developing for 35 years. Improvement upon improvement has made Big Crop a fertilizer that you and your farmers will stick to in the face of the broadest claims.

That's because the Big Crop formulas are right! The proportions are correct—proved to be correct by constant testing and trying. Big Crop not only increases yields. It makes crops come through faster! And Big Crop drills perfectly to the last ounce—that's important in the rush of planting. We've done a lot of experimenting to make Big Crop formulas what they are. And once a farmer uses Big Crop, he will not want to switch.

Lots of Armour dealers say that if they gave up their Armour Franchise, they'd lose a big chunk of fertilizer business. Those dealers know that they've got a good thing. And they clutch it as tight as they can. Arrange for the Armour Franchise this year, and you're opening the way for a big crop of fertilizer sales for every year to come.

Mail the coupon today!

ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS,  
Dept. 126, 111 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Without obligation to me, I should like to learn how I can make more profits selling your fertilizer. Please send me free complete information about your dealer franchise and dealer helps.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Offices and factories centrally located in all sections  
of the country

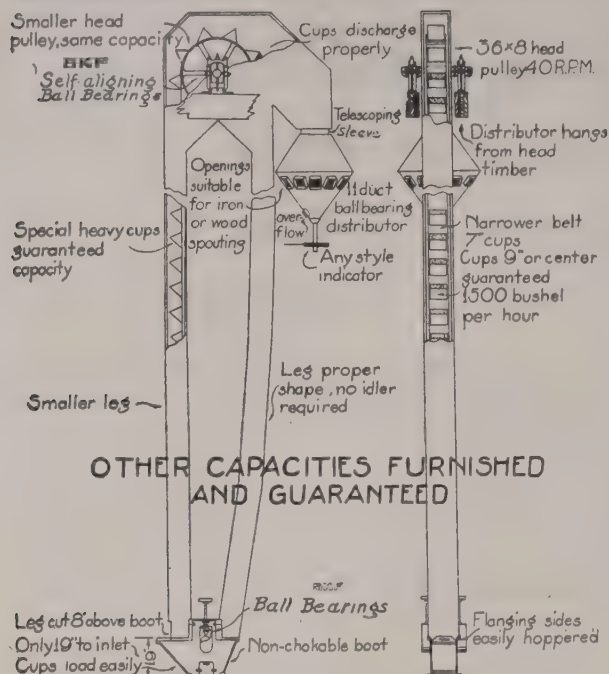
**Armour Fertilizer Works**

General Offices: Chicago, U. S. A.



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

### OUR GUARANTEED CAP. ELEVATOR LEG



### OTHER CAPACITIES FURNISHED AND GUARANTEED

WHITE STAR CO.  
WICHITA KANS.

### Younglove Engineering Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,  
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants

Wood or Fireproof Construction

**"If Better Elevators are Built  
They will STILL be Youngloves"**

SPECIALIZING

Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

418 Iowa Bldg.,  
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172  
Fargo, N. Dak.

### GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

## T. E. IBBERSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

### WILLIAMS CONSTR. CO.

Specializing in  
Building and Repairing  
Country Elevators  
3321 Shawnee Ave. Des Moines, Ia.

### BIRCHARD Construction Co.

Architects and Contractors  
Grain Elevators—Mills  
B. SAMPSON Lincoln, Nebr.

### RELIANCE Construction Co.

Board of Trade  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.  
Designers and Constructors  
of the better class of grain elevators  
—concrete or wood

### Geo. W. Quick & Sons

Tiskilwa, - - - Illinois  
Designers and Builders  
Concrete Grain Elevators  
Waterproof Pits a Specialty

### A. F. Roberts Construction Co.

Sabetha, Kansas  
**ERECTS** Elevators  
**FURNISHES** Corn Mills  
Warehouses  
Plans  
Estimates  
Machinery

### SOUTHWEST Construction Co.

Builders of Grain Elevators  
Liberal, Kansas

Figure the amount of advertising carried—Can you doubt our ability to **Produce Results**



When you "hop on a  
Humphrey" you save  
time, energy and  
promote effi-  
ciency.

**Humphrey**  
Employees'  
Elevator

Write—  
Humphrey  
Elevator Co.  
900 Division St.,  
Faribault, Minn.

### Leaky Cars

You Know What They Cost

## Kennedy Car Liners

**SOLVE THIS PROBLEM**

Prevent Leakage of Grain In Transit

**NO WASTE—EFFECTIVE  
INEXPENSIVE—EASILY INSTALLED**

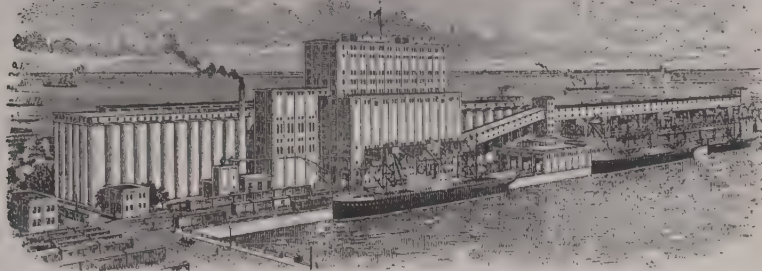
We Have Car Liners to Take Care of All Cases of Bad Order Cars  
Inquiries for Details Invited.

### The Kennedy Car Liner & Bag Co.

Shelbyville—Indiana  
Canadian Plant At Woodstock, Ont.



Capacity  
5,000,000  
Bushels



Equipped with  
Four Stewart  
Link-Belt  
Grain Car  
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

## JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

W. R. SINKS,  
PRESIDENT

Phone Harrison 8884

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD,  
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.



## Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity  
6,500,000 Bushels

### John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

460 St. Helen Street, Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

## GRAIN ELEVATORS

Have your next elevator designed by

Experienced Elevator Designers

Have your construction work supervised by

Experienced Engineering Supervisors

### HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade

468 Bd. of Trade Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

IT PAYS TO PLAN BEFORE YOU BUILD

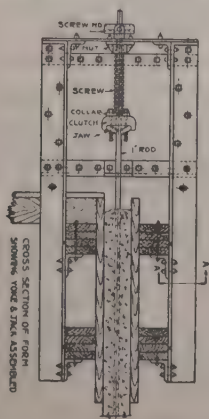


Elevator "L"  
Minneapolis

Designed and Built by

### McKENZIE-HAGUE CO.

Minneapolis, Minn.



## SELL or RENT Form Lifting JACKS

Grain Elevators, Silo  
Coal Pit Construction  
Blue Prints Furnished

Nelson Machine Co.

Waukegan, Illinois



## DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard  
equipment in better  
grain elevators for  
over forty years.

There's a Reason

The Day Company

Dust Collecting Engineers

3132 Snelling Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

### The Barnett and Record Co.

Engineers

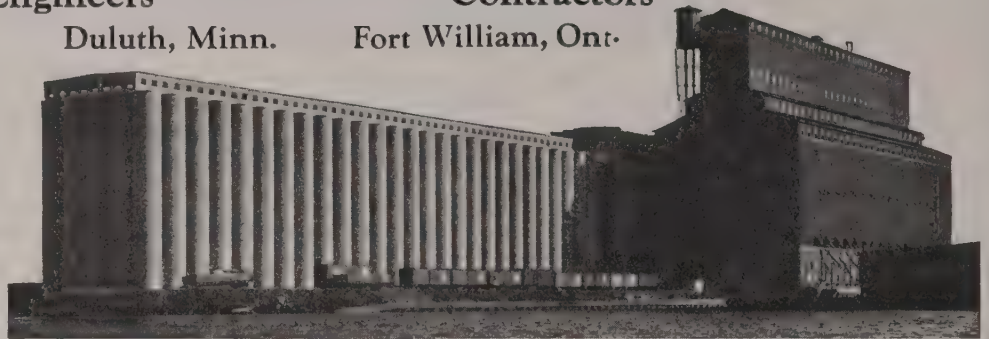
Contractors

Minneapolis, Minn.

Duluth, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.

Designed and Built  
this 3,000,000 Bushel  
Grain Storage Annex  
to Great Northern  
Elevator "S"  
Superior, Wis.



### International Milling Co.

Buffalo, New York

Capacity 3,500,000 Bushels

Designed and built by us in  
three periods of construction

### Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres.  
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres.

L. W. Ledgerwood, Sec.  
A. E. Owens, Supt. Cons.

### Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders

Modern Mills, Elevators and Industrial Plants  
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

### Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.

1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Designers and Builders

### GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

### ROSS B. WILSON Consulting Engineer

332 S. La Salle St., - Chicago, Ill.

Telephone Webster 7126

### Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

### HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.

Corn Exchange

Minneapolis, Minn.

### Western Engineering Co.

713 Cooper Bldg.

Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of  
Grain Elevators that more  
than satisfy the most critical.

### CRAMER BUILT

elevators have won the confidence of discriminating grain dealers for long and economical service.

### W. H. CRAMER CONSTRUCTION CO.

North Platte, Nebr.

Plans and Specifications Furnished

### The Star Engineering Company

Specialists In  
Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevator stand every test  
Appearance, Strength, Durability  
and Economy of Operation

Estimate and information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

### WELLER Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office

Factory

505 Utilities Bldg.

Hammond, Ind.

### SHEET METAL WORK

Grain Elevators a Specialty



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

### FEGLS CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors  
Fort William, Ont. Minneapolis, Minn.

DESIGNED for the years  
ahead—an advance we propose  
to maintain.



N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd. 2,500,000 Bu. Elevator Fort William, Ont.

### FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

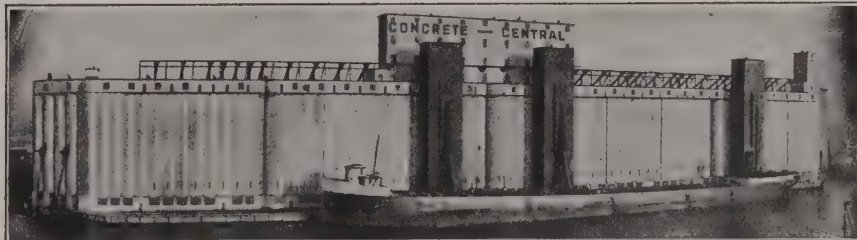
Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.



3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain Elevator  
Designed and Built for  
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

Operated by  
The Eastern Grain,  
Mill and Elevator  
Corporation



Concrete-Central  
Elevator, Buffalo,  
N. Y.  
Capacity  
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

**Monarch Engineering Company**  
Buffalo, N. Y.

ELEVATORS—FEED MILLS—WAREHOUSES  
**CHALMERS & BORTON**

720 Pioneer Trust Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

**HICKOK** Construction Co.  
**ELEVATORS** MINNEAPOLIS

**GEO. SAATHOFF**  
Bloomington, Ill.  
Builder of  
Grain Elevators

**L. H. OLSON**  
Silver Lake, Kans.  
Specializing in  
Building - Remodeling - Repairing  
Country Grain Elevators

**BURRELL ENGINEERING &  
CONSTRUCTION CO.**  
Designers and Builders of  
Grain Elevators, Flour Mills and  
Associated Buildings  
2165 Daily News Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



## DAYTON COG BELT ELEVATOR HEAD DRIVE



*A GOOD DRIVE  
FOR ANY MACHINE*



Western Pitless Sheller with Cog Belt Drive

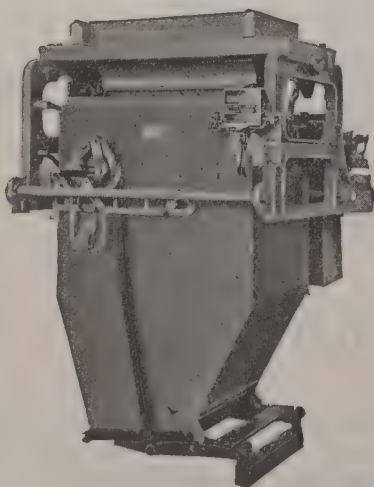
*Write us for  
complete information*

ELECTRIC TRUCK DUMP  
SHELLERS AND CLEANERS—  
HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS—  
DAYTON COG BELT DRIVES—  
SPEED REDUCERS—

UNION IRON WORKS, Decatur, Ill.

## Install the Richardson All-Automatic Grain Shipping Scale

for efficient loading and accurate weighing



Every car load shipment of wheat, corn, or oats weighed over a **Richardson** is weighed accurately. No poises to be set back to zero. No adding up and writing down of totals to invite mistakes. No time lost.

Load the car and print the weight. Then in the event of loss through leakage, theft, or accident, **you are protected** and have proof of the loading weight.

Remember, the Richardson Automatic Scale costs least to install, costs least to operate, and has the lowest maintenance costs.

### RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY

WICHITA

BOSTON

OMAHA

GULFPORT

PITTSBURGH

CHICAGO

LOS ANGELES

NEW YORK

MINNEAPOLIS



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

**CENTRAL KANSAS**—My elevators for sale. For information write 64B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL NEBRASKA**, elevator, feed and coal business for sale. 50,000-bus. capacity; truck scale and dump. In good territory. Write 64C17 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS** elevator for sale. Good volume of business; excellent equipment; favorable grain rates; good sideline. Address 64C12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

**AN ILLINOIS** elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

**WEST CENTRAL OHIO** elevator for sale. 15,000 bus. capacity; electric power; fully equipped, including hammer mill; handles variety of sidelines; no competition. Address 64B11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**MY WELL EQUIPPED** grain elevator and coal business for sale. On P. M. R. R.; in city of 3,500; paying business. Personal reasons for selling; terms right; a bargain. Address John Wriggelsworth, Howell, Mich.

**KANSAS**—9,000 bus. elevator for sale. Elec. equipped; truck dump; no competition; big territory; coal, flour and feed business. Handled about 92,000 bus. in 1929 season. Price \$7,000. No trades. Write Haddam Grain Co., Haddam, Kans.

**ILLINOIS**—30,000 bus. iron-clad elevator for sale. Equipment includes attrition mill, mixer and blower. Mill in connection. Elevator, mill and equipment valued at \$15,000. For particulars write 64B17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**NORTHWEST OKLA.** elevator for sale, 10,000 bus. capacity; deeded property; tile and cement. Handles from 125,000 to 200,000 bus. annually; located in heart of wheat belt. Also feed and coal business. Address Dr. H. T. Craig, Protection, Kans.

**NORTHWESTERN INDIANA**—15,000 bus. capacity electrically equipped elevator for sale. Has latest improved equipment, hammer mills and grinder. Handles 125,000 bus. grain a year. Does a side line business of \$35,000 and \$3,000 worth of grinding a year. Best reasons for selling. Priced right. Address 64A15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## AN OPPORTUNITY We Offer for Sale

One of the best elevators and retail businesses in the State of Oklahoma, a 50,000 bushel elevator, equipped with cleaner, clipper and 3,000 bushel hopper scale. A 30' by 70' iron-clad warehouse, with Williams hammer mill. Retail business now being done totals \$10,000.00 to \$15,000.00 monthly. Most advantageous billing—works to Minneapolis, Kansas City and Texas points. The most valuable trackage in the city. Located in a growing, prosperous community, Frederick, Oklahoma. About \$30,000.00 will handle. Wire or write Leo Potishman, Fort Worth, Texas.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**ILLINOIS** elevator for sale. 25,000 bus. capacity; on C. C. C. & St. L. R. R. and C. & E. I. R. R. Write Henry J. Nobbe, Nokomis, Ill.

**CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR** from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

**MONTANA**—25,000 bus. cribbed elevator, feed mill, coal sheds, warehouse for sale. Good location. Price reasonable; no trade or lease considered; terms. For particulars address Kyle Jones, Bynum, Mont.

**NORTH EAST KANS.**—Iron clad elevator for sale. Built 1923; 10,000 bus. capacity; electric; sheller; boss loader; hammer mill; cleaner; etc. In ear corn country. Owner wants to retire. Address 63Y12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

## ELEVATOR BROKERS.

**ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS** for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire. 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATOR FOR RENT

**ELEVATOR FOR RENT** in good territory. Business established forty years. Write Dexter Baber, Dudley, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**WANTED**—Grain elevators to move. J. H. Fisch Co., Barnesville, Minn.

**WANT TO TRADE** equity in good southern Minnesota 240 acre farm for elevator in northern Iowa, or southern Minnesota. Address 64C19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**IF YOU DO NOT** find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

**CLEAR FARMS** and Farm Equities in exchange for elevator properties showing good volume of business and ample storage. Address 64C11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

## LEASE WANTED

**WANT TO LEASE** elevator in central Illinois or western Indiana having good volume and considerable storage. Address 64C10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT TO LEASE ELEVATOR** or buy an interest in some going grain company that will bear investigation. Want privilege of buying later on. Prefer west or southwest. Address 64C15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT TO LEASE** two to five elevators in wheat territory in western Kansas, western Oklahoma, or Panhandle of Texas for coming year by old established grain firm. Address 64B1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## FEED MILL FOR SALE.

**WISCONSIN** feed mill and warehouse property for sale or rent. Main building and office 50x150 ft., iron-clad elevator adjoining, with a 60,000-bu. capacity, four concrete silos 16x60; have 100-ton railroad track scale also; three lines of railroad, C. & N. W., Soo Line and C. M. & St. P. A splendid location for a feed mixing plant. We have a very good wholesale and retail trade, and are located in the heart of a large dairy and poultry center. Helmer Milling Co., general offices, 184-186 W. Second St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

## FLOUR MILL FOR SALE.

**CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.**—Flour Mill for sale; 150 bbl.; water power; brick construction; 4 stories; Gruendler hammer mill feed mixer; Ex. loc. only mill in county. Sexton & Hicks, Trustees, Cambridge City, Ind.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**COAL BUSINESS** in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**ILLINOIS**—Lumber, coal, and hardware business for sale. In real live town. Big business. Very reasonable. Address 64C3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## INVESTMENT.

**WANT TO SELL** an interest in a mixed feed mill in the prosperous San Joaquin Valley of California. Doing an excellent business. Address 64C27, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS.

Clark's Fractional Values table is on heavy cardboard, 9½x11 inches, showing the value of any quantity from 1 to 50,000 bushels by ten bus. breaks at ¼, ½, ¾, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 cents. The number of bushels is shown in red and the value in black. Price 25 cents.

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick reference to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas, 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's Freight Tables show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy Bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 15c, 3 for 40c.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,**  
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.



**SITUATION WANTED.**

**WANT POSITION** as manager of country elevator. Ten years' experience. Good references. Write A. M. Stokesbury, Des Moines, Ia., R. 3.

**WANT POSITION** in good elevator as a hand the year round. Can furnish good reference. I am a married man. Address M. C. Williams, Rush Center, Kans.

**DESIRE POSITION** as manager of elevator with or without sidelines. Experienced. Can furnish excellent references. Address 64C4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**POSITION DESIRED** as manager of farmers or independent elevator. Prefer state of No. Dak. Can furnish best of references. Address 63X5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED POSITION** as manager of farmers' or independent elvtr. in Minn. or Ia. Six yrs.' exper. in grain, feed, seeds, and coal. Ref. furnished. Can go to work at once. Address 64A2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**POSITION DESIRED** as second man of farmers' or independent elevator. Have had lots of successful experience in grain, feed, seed and all side lines. All references. Please state monthly salary. Address 64A6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**PRACTICAL** grain man with several years experience managing elevators, now open for position. Thoroughly competent and a hustler. References—old reliable Chicago and Indianapolis houses and local grain men. Address 64C22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**POSITION WANTED** as manager of grain business, or executive position with some milling company, or position as salesman. 48 yrs. old; 28 yrs.' exper. in milling and grain business. Kept books and managed mill for one of the largest concerns in the west. Can furnish letter from head of this concern. Address 64C14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**SEEDS WANTED**

**SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS** can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**HELP WANTED**

**SALES ENGINEER**—Recognized manufacturers of feed and flour milling machinery offers attractive sales proposition to competent engineer familiar with milling needs. Applicant must be free to travel. When answering, state experience and general qualifications. Write 64C24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED** elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**KEEP POSTED****GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**

309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

With which is consolidated Grain World, formerly Price Current—Grain Reporter

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

**SCALES FOR SALE.****A BARGAIN**

One 100 ton track scale for sale. In good condition. For further information, write Fegles Construction Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

**SCALE BARGAIN.**

Fairbanks Automatic Scale for sale; 8 bus., good condition. Reason for selling, installing larger scale. H. V. Parker, Hugoton, Kans.

**RICHARDSON** Automatic Scales 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE.**

Standard 500 bu. hopper scale for sale, with 24 ft. extension rod down to beam on third floor below. In perfect order and cheap. Holyrood Mill Co., Holyrood, Kans.

**MOTORS FOR SALE****3 PH. 60 CY. MOTOR BARGAINS.**

75 H. P. 1800 R. P. M. 220/440 V., F. M.  
50 H. P. 1200 R. P. M. 220/440 V., Allis.  
40 H. P. 1200 R. P. M. 220/440 V., G. E.  
30 H. P. 1750 R. P. M. 220/440 V., G. E.  
25 H. P. 1800 R. P. M. 220/440 V., G. E.  
Large stock. Write for List.  
V. M. Nussbaum & Co. Fort Wayne, Ind.

**TWO ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR SALE.**

One 20-h. p. 3 phase 60 cycle 220 volt 1160 r.p.m. at full load Westinghouse Electric Induction motor, type CS at \$125.00.

One 25-h. p. 3 phase 60 cycle 220 volt speed 1200 r.p.m. F-M Rebuilt Electric Motor at \$150.

Both these motors have oil starting compensators which are included in the above prices.

Boyd Produce Company, Boyd, Wis.

**SCALES WANTED.**

**ONE 4 BU. RICHARDSON** Automatic Scale wanted. Must be in good condition. Give lowest cash price first letter. Booker Equity Exchange, Booker, Tex.

**WANTED**—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**ENGINES FOR SALE****FOR SALE CHEAP**

Steam Engine and Boiler.

Atlas corliss 14 by 36 inch cylinder engine in good order. A 72 in. x 16 ft. Atlas tubular boiler with 70 3-in. flues. Holyrood Mill Co., Holyrood, Kans.

**YOUR OPPORTUNITY.**

40 H. P. Type Y Fairbanks-Morse gas engine, in good condition.

6 H. P. Vertical Fairbanks-Morse gas engine with pulleys. Extra good.  
F. J. Wood & Sons, London, Ohio.

**Receiving Books For Grain Buyers**

**Grain Receiving Register** is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Each wagon load may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain, or each patron delivering grain may be given a half or quarter page. Each book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00. Weight 3 Lbs.

**Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book**, designed to facilitate the work of buyers where a number of loads are received from one farmer in a short time. The book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches, with 33 lines each, and is perforated down the middle; the inside half of the sheet remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is torn out and given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, supplied with nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

**Receiving and Stock Book** is designed for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger paper well bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

**Grain Scale Book**, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.75. Weight 5 lbs.

**Grain Receiving Ledger**, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or partial page to each patron; third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13¾, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.50. Weight 3 lbs. Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.50. Weight 4½ lbs.

**Duplicating Contract Book**, for the purchase of grain from farmers. Contains 100 originals printed on bond paper and perforated, and 100 duplicates on manila, each of different color, with ruled spaces on the back for entering amounts delivered, numbered in duplicate. Check bound, size 5½x8¼ inches, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 10DC. Price \$1.15. Weight 1 lb.

**Record of Purchase and Sale Contracts.** A ready reference record of contracts of buying and selling grain, enabling the dealer to ascertain instantly whether he is long or short. Facing pages are given to each kind of grain, eliminating loss of time in totaling columns and locating contracts. The purchases are entered on the left page, and the sales on the right. Contains 200 pages, size 8½x14, with 32 lines each. Printed on linen ledger, and well bound in full tan canvas. Order Form 18 P & S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

**Scale Ticket Copying Book** contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price \$1.55. Weight 2 lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.  
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

**Grain Dealers Journal**

309 S. Salle La Street. Chicago, Ill.



## MACHINES FOR SALE.

**AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER**, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### FOR QUICK SALE.

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. **DIAMOND HULLER CO.**, Winona, Minn.

### A REAL BARGAIN

One 24 in. Dreadnaught grinder for sale, with 30-h.p., 60 cycle, 3 phase, 220 volt motor, direct connected. A1 condition. \$275.00. Write 64D1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

### AT A BARGAIN PRICE.

One No. 2 fifty-barrel American Midget Marvel Flour Mill for sale with all necessary equipment. Good as new. Winder Fertilizer Works, Winder, Georgia.

### A BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE

For Sale: We will discontinue operating our 75-bbl. Midget Marvel mill and want to dispose of it, with 2 scourers, 1 Alsop generator and 1 Novadeloz mixer. Rolls just recently ground. Wertz & Shaw, Union, Ill.

### BATCH MIXERS.

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### REAL BARGAINS.

**Prompt Attention.** **Quick Shipments.** When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

**SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,**  
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

### NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY.

1 50-Bbl. Midget, 95% New; 1 No. 6 Monitor Cleaner; 1 Monitor Oat Clipper; 1 Humphrey Manlift; 1 Corn Cracker and Grader; 1 Bag Piler; 1 Oat Crusher; 1 Barley Crusher; 2 Savage Feeders; 1-4 Bu. Automatic Fairbanks Scale; Hopper Scales; Floor Scales; 1000 Lb. Vertical Batch Mixer; No. 2 Slow Speed Hammer Mill; 24" Bauer Bros. Motor Driven Attrition Mill; 20-22-24" Monitor Mills Belt and Motor Drives; Ball Bearing Tighteners; Clutches; 10-400 H. P. Ball Bearing Belt Tighteners; Car Pullers; Air Blast Car Loader; 1-25 H. P. Fairbanks Type "Y" Oil Engine, Cheap; Elevators all sizes; Blowers; Dust Collectors; 1 Carter Disc Separator, 95% New; Magnetic Separators; 1 High Speed Attrition Mill; all sizes of Pulleys; everything for the Feed Mill and Elevator. Write Your Wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

### SACRIFICE SALE

Of standard feed mill and elevator machinery: 1 Monitor Oat Clipper No. 9, with shoe; 1 Monitor Rec. Separator No. 7, type C; 1 Monitor Rec. Separator No. 7, Smith Special; 2 Monitor Cracked Corn Separator, No. 3 and No. 4; 1 Ferrell Seed Separator No. 109; 1 McDaniels Wheat and Oat Separator No. 1, B; 1 Sprout Waldron Attrition Mill, 22-inch, ball-bearing; 1 gang of 9 Draver Feeders and Master Drive mounted on 12-inch conveyor, 34 ft. long; 2 Barnard & Leas Corn Mill, 4 roll LePage; 1 S. Howes Batch Mixer, 9'x53"x44"; 2 Clarke Power Car Unloaders & Shovels; 1 Sonander Weighing & Sacking Machine; 1 Curtis Air Compressor & Tank; 1 Emerson Wheat & Oat Separator, No. 16; 1 Oat Roller Mill and a large amount of belts, pulleys, hangers, shafting, screw conveyors, clutches, elevator legs, etc. For detailed information write to W. J. Byrnes & Co., 3149 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Portable Bag Pilers

These are standard portable bag pilers for warehouses and other purposes. Sizes 8, 12, 18 and 30 ft. heights. **STANDARD MILL SUPPLY CO.**, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

### FOR QUICK DISPOSAL.

W. A. Rice Buckhorn machine for sale. Used very little. Address U. J. Cover, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire **STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY**, 602 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### A BARGAIN.

1—3x18 four pair high roller feed mill; one Dreadnaught ear corn crusher; one Novo 40-H. P. gasoline engine for sale. \$225.00 takes all, or will sell separately. All three in very good running condition. E. W. Eaton, Chandler, Minn.

### NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mills; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 Bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## MACHINES WANTED.

**SECOND HAND** hammer mill, wanted, belt-driven type; 30-h. p. capacity. Write particulars to Jay Grain Co., Elwood, Ind.

### WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills. Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

### WANT AT ONCE.

One No. 9 Invincible clipper.  
One No. 10 Invincible cleaner.  
1500 Western sheller.  
No. 0 Eureka corn cutter and separator, combination.  
½ ton Howes batch mixer.  
One roller screen cleaner for Western sheller.  
One 150 ton track scale.  
One double car unloader.  
One Richardson 10-bus. automatic scale.  
One Richardson 3-bus. sacking scale.  
One 15-ton truck scale.  
One union special bag closing machine.  
Emery Thierwechter Co., Oak Harbor, O.

## To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

## WEEVIL KILLER

### TETRAFUME

(REGISTERED)

**WILL NOT BURN—WILL NOT EXPLODE**

Approved by Fire Insurance Companies

Harmless—Stainless—Leaves No Odor

The Grain and Feed Trade have learned to use Tetrafume. Save Dockage from Live Weevil, and Loss in Stored Grain and Feed Stuffs.

ESTABLISHED 1916

## Douglas Chemical & Supply Company

Manufacturers and Direct Distributors

829 and 831 Southwest Boulevard,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

**H. S. COVER**  
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



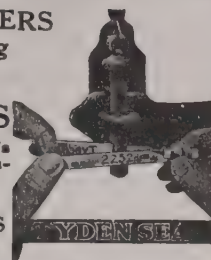
## 10,000 SHIPPERS Are now using

## TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

Prevent  
**CLAIM LOSSES**

Write for samples and prices.



## INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Member Public Accountants Association of Illinois

**CHARLES T. PEAVEY, R. P. A.**

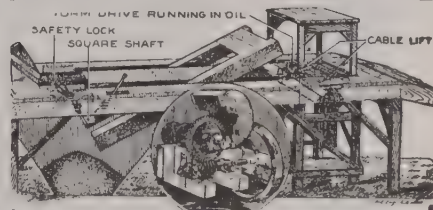
Analytical and Consulting

Auditing Accountant

327 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

CHICAGO

Telephone WABASH 3745



## NEWELL CONSTR. & MACHINERY CO.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Originators of the Electric Truck Dump

## Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

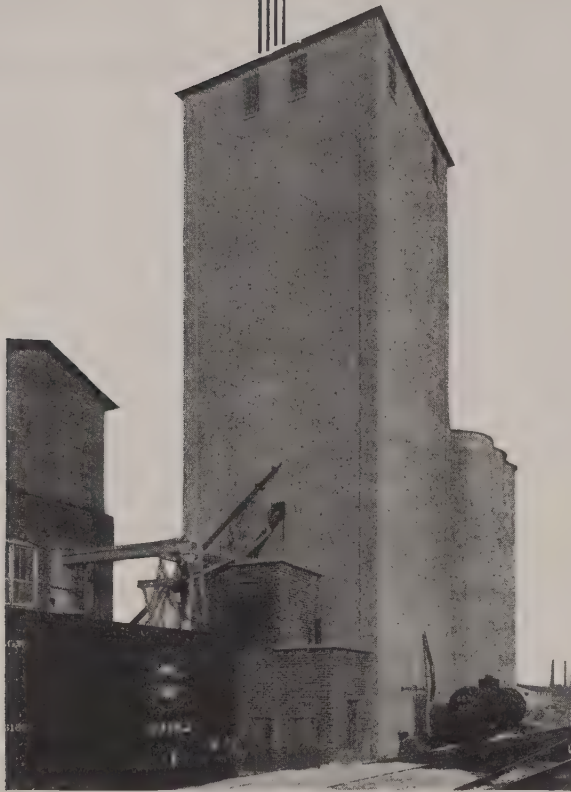
## Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle Street  
Chicago, Ill.



# Soy Beans

## Webster Equipment



Soy Bean Elevator of Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill. Designed by Horner & Wyatt; constructed by Industrial Eng. Co.

WHEN Horner & Wyatt designed the new soy bean elevator for Funk Bros. at Bloomington, Ill., they not only kept in mind the need for a fireproof elevator, but an elevator equipped with the most efficient handling machinery. It is only natural, then, that they specified Webster-Weller Equipment. For over 50 years Webster-Weller Equipment has been meeting the needs of the grain trade, and elevator engineers with a reputation to maintain invariably specify it —because it “delivers”.

### A Few of Our Products

|                  |                   |                        |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Apron Conveyors  | Elevator Boots    | Power Shovels          |
| Belt Conveyors   | Elevator Casing   | Car Pullers            |
| Chain Conveyors  | Elevator Heads    | Dock Spouts            |
| Mixing Conveyors | Bag Elevators     | Pulleys                |
| Hangers          | Elevator Spouts   | Screw Conveyors        |
| Sprockets        | Malleable Chain   | Bucket Elevators       |
| Gears            | Friction Clutches | Elevator Buckets, Etc. |

Whether you plan a large or small elevator or add a new unit, the experience of Webster and Weller Engineers is available for the asking.

*For equipment plans for your project, consult with us*

## Webster & Weller Mfg. Co's.

General Offices:

1856 N. Kostner Avenue

Chicago, Ill.

Webster Brinkley Co.  
Seattle, Wash.

Webster-Inglis, Ltd.  
Toronto, Ont., Can.

The Michigan City Foundry Co.  
Michigan City, Ind.

Sales Offices

Buffalo

Cincinnati

Cleveland

New York

Philadelphia

Pittsburgh



## GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With which is consolidated the Grain World,  
formerly the Price Current Grain Reporter.

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
U. S. A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 26, 1930

SENDING a daily market letter to a firm out of business for three years is a waste that could have been prevented by striking off names reported in the news columns as going out of business.

THERE SEEMS TO BE an emergency in the lamb market just now. Perhaps the Farm Board will arrange for the purchase of some of them, ship them to Washington and use them for lawn mowers.

GRAIN DOOR inventors follow their hobby with a persistence worthy of a better cause, oblivious that the carriers can not afford to add to all box cars an expensive equipment not needed when that car is carrying freight other than grain.

THERE IS AN OLD ADAGE which says: "Knowledge is power," and that is just as true in the grain, feed and seed trades as in any of the others. Knowledge, however, consists in knowing the WHY as well as the HOW in anything that may be undertaken.

STABILIZATION of prices is not part of the functions of the federal reserve system, under a recommendation from the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce sent to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce "that no limiting policy such as one of maintenance of price stability be imposed by legislation as a definite duty upon the reserve board and the reserve banks." Why not go all the way and declare that price fixing of farm products is not a proper governmental function?

BEANS grown on 33 acres of one farm at Scotts Bluff, Neb., yielded 37 bus. to the acre and sold at \$4 per bushel, and the grower is highly gratified with the results. Why then organize a bean pool as the Farm Board has done, unless to rob the consumer?

SEED CORN is sure to be scarce in many parts of the corn belt this year. Canvassing the situation carefully and then getting ready to supply the shortage wherever one is found should give many local elevator men a good run of business for the next few weeks.

CHAIRMAN LEGGE advises the farmers to use 5% of their acreage for wood lots. How would he take the advice if some one told him he should put 5% of his capital into something that would bring no return for 20 or 30 years, and upon which, in the meantime he would have to pay taxes?

SIDE LINES are proving the financial salvation of thousands of country elevators just now, but if they are made to pay, good book-keeping is essential. Buying coal at \$4.75 and selling it at \$6.00 may look good, but if return on the investment, shrinkage, loss on bad accounts, etc., are properly figured, it may be found that money is being lost on every ton handled.

APPARENTLY it is all right for the various farm organizations to maintain offices in Washington, and to try and influence Congress, but it would be all wrong for the grain trade to adopt a similar policy. It is all right for the Grange to write each of the Senators urging support of the export debenture plan, but all wrong for the independent elevator men to make any effort to protect their own business interests.

PERHAPS it would be well to remind our milling friends that the recently organized stabilization corporation "may act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members in preparing, handling, PROCESSING, and merchandising for their account," etc., and that for the purpose of controlling the surplus, it may perform these same functions, whether or not the wheat is acquired from its stockholders or members.

FOR THE BENEFIT of those who are seeking to destroy our present system of grain marketing, it might be well to call attention to the fact that the Federal Trade Commission in a report sent to the Senate on Jan. 11, 1928, said it had found that out of a total of 8.55 cents paid by the American family for a pound of bread, the farmer received 1.15 cents; the miller, 0.41 cents; the baker, 5.11 cents; the grocer, 1.28 cents, and the railroads and other handlers only 0.60 cents.

NO MAN in business has any inherent right to make a profit. The same thing is true of the farmer. Both of them have a perfectly legitimate right to strive to make money, so long as they do it honestly and fairly, and that is as far as the thing goes. The Constitution of this glorious country guarantees to each of its citizens equality of opportunity, or at least it tried to before the Farm Board refused to spend any of its five hundred millions for grain of those who have not joined its pools.

FIRES in feed mills are few and far between these days, because practically every one realizes the danger due to tramp iron in the grain, and has taken effective steps to catch it. There is no such thing as a permanent magnet, however, and dependence upon one is inviting disaster. Electro-magnets are not expensive and they are to be recommended.

A REDUCTION in the number of grades of the different grains would help every elevator operator to utilize a greater percentage of his storage room all the time. The elevator which handles all grains for customers must hold in reserve at least six bins for each grain even tho the quantity expected of some grades is very small. The idle storage space materially increases the cost of handling the grades which come in small volume.

RENDERING SERVICE is one of the great factors in the success of any business. If the independent or farmer-owned elevator manager knows his business and keeps posted on the newest developments, he does not need to worry much about future prospects. Not all of the farmers are going to join the pools and the operator who renders a superior service and does it quickly and cheerfully can't be downed by the pool, backed though it is, by the Federal treasury.

ADVOCATES of a higher tariff on sugar say that if such relief is not granted about half of this country's sugar refineries will have to close. That would be a calamity in more ways than one. In the first place it would be hard on the capital and labor directly involved. In the next place it would release an extensive acreage for the production of other crops, of which we are now growing a surplus, and finally it would take from the list of feedstuffs one product—dried beet pulp—that is now being used extensively by feeders in many parts of the country.

IF the former governor of Nebraska is correctly quoted by the newspapers, the sooner he quits as a member of the Federal Farm Board the better for the Washington administration. He is reported to have said at the Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers convention that "It is the speculator or gambler in foodstuffs who is going to be hit by the marketing plans being set up by the board." Such intemperate abuse unfairly attacks the investor who pays the farmer cash when he wants to dispose of his crop and holds it for months until the consumer needs it.

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission has just received another jolt from the courts. The decision in the case of the Baltimore grain exporters seems to have settled the point against the Commission that it can not require production of papers of private corporations on fishing expeditions. On Jan. 6, 1930, no less an authority than the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the ruling of the circuit court of appeals and held that the Commission was wrong in its contention that the International Shoe Co. was violating the Clayton Act in acquiring control of another shoe concern. The present personnel of the Commission, however, should not be charged with the errors of former Commissioners.



ONE MAN using a tractor and 4-row planter and cultivator can plant and cultivate 125 acres of cotton compared with 20 acres for a man using a mule and unimproved machinery. Now which one of these two is in the most need of agricultural relief and which one the more liable to heed an appeal for acreage reduction?

FARMERS IN CANADA who marketed their 1928 wheat through that country's pools are still awaiting final settlement for it. They still do not know what they will ultimately receive for grain harvested 17 months ago, and unless a tremendous market is soon found for the 1929 crop, final settlement for it may come only after an even more extended delay.

IF ANYTHING MORE was needed to hammer down the price of farm lands it would unquestionably be supplied by the "job holders" and other farm "relievers" who are going up and down the country shouting farm poverty and farm acreage reduction. Unless handicapped by some unavoidable misfortune, good farmers made money last year and they will repeat the performance in 1930. "Putting all the eggs in one basket" is not a good plan, but diversified farming is, and the sooner the calamity howlers shut up, the better it will be for all concerned.

AS A RESULT of the efforts of Brazil to "stabilize" coffee prices, world production of that commodity is this year estimated at more than 33,000,000 bags. As it is said that there was a carry over of about 22,000,000 bags, or enough to supply world demand for the next 12 months, it is quite evident that there was something wrong with the basic idea. Perhaps with some kind of a board advising them to cut down production, conditions might have been different. The coffee growers might have been more willing to heed such "advice" than our wheat farmers appear to be.

CHAIRMAN LEGGE has expressed his approval of the Summers bill which places commission merchants, brokers and dealers in perishable agricultural products under Federal control. The measure is designed to give additional protection to the farmer and if some member of Congress will now offer a bill putting manufacturers and dealers in agricultural implements under the same benign guidance and control, Mr. Legge will unquestionably sanction that, too. The license fees to be collected would be paid indirectly by the producers and amount to much more than their present losses thru their occasional patronage of a crook.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Farm Board has just told a group of Colorado agriculturalists that there are now 12,000 farmer-owned and farmer-controlled marketing organizations with a membership of 2,000,000. It would seem from these figures that in spite of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the propaganda carried on by the Farm Board by the different state institutions and by the county agents, during the past six months, that there has been no growth, for these are the same figures that were given out when the bill was passed last June. As a matter of fact that 1928 Year Book of Agriculture says there was a membership of 2,322,000 at the close of 1927.

### Bill to License Commission Merchants.

H. R. 5663, introduced by Rep. Summers of Washington, and known as the "Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Licensing Act," is intended to suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce.

The punishment of fraud is properly the province of the states acting under their ample police power, and the Summers bill is a duplication and encroachment on state rights, and will be less effective in penalizing crooks, since the secretary of the Department of Agriculture has no power to impose fines or jail sentences.

The requirement in the bill that a dealer who buys and sells for his own account must have a license costing \$10 per annum is an infringement on personal rights.

Under Sec. 2 a co-operative ass'n handling for non-members would be subject to all the penalties and burdens of the bill, but is exempted if dealing exclusively with members.

The penalty for doing business without a license from the Sec'y of Agriculture is \$500 and \$25 a day. For failure to keep such records and accounts as are prescribed by the Secretary the penalty is \$500. The Secretary or his agents are given the right to inspect the merchant's accounts, records and memoranda, to compel by aid of court the attendance of witnesses.

Besides revoking the license the Secretary can only publish his findings.

The bill is objectionable because it places a burden of expense on all honest handlers of perishable farm products; because it expands the power of bureaucracy; because it deprives a licensee of right to trial by jury and because it transfers the duties of the federal Department of Justice to the Department of Agriculture. The country is already overburdened with an army of federal inspectors and bureaucrats who perform no useful service for anyone, but greatly increase the cost of doing business. Let us have no more of them.

### Publicity on Gov't Grain Buying.

The keeping of records by the Farmers National Grain Corporation and its subsidiaries of every car of grain purchased, with the car number, name of seller, quantity, grade and price per bushel, in the course of time is certain to be of great value in dispelling the glamor that attaches to government operation of business.

The records should show into what elevators the cars were unloaded and finally to whom the grain was sold and at what price.

It was just this kind of publicity that drove the old Equity Co-operative Exchange of St. Paul, Minn., out of business. Long lists of individual cars were published covering shipments from individual farmers and from country co-operative elevator companies to the Exchange to be sold, as they supposed, on that exchange; but the cars, identified positively by the car numbers, had their final disposition to the rival Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis, Minn., and it was proved that the victims of the Equity had been duped into paying two commissions instead of saving money as they fondly hoped when they joined. The Equity itself resold the cars consigned to it on the Chamber of Commerce.

After the present operations of the govern-

ment grain buying agency have worked themselves out to where they can be checked against sales it will be discovered that in order to pay the farmer \$1.25 for a bushel of wheat instead of the \$1.20 that he would have received without government interference the taxpayer has had to stand a loss of two to ten times that amount, by reason of lower selling prices, storage charges and interest. In other words, to give the farmer a nickel (to which he was not entitled) the taxpayer must be cheated out a quarter of a dollar.

The broad light of day spells doom for all fraud and chicanery. This was true as far back as Bible times, for to quote Solomon in "Proverbs," "In vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird."

### The Duplication of Marketing Facilities.

In their anxiety to gain control of the farmer's grain, many of the agitators who are actively engaged in organizing new regional boards forget all about their time-worn cry of waste and inefficiency, and daily press forward with some new organization seeking license from the so-called National Grain Corporation to handle grain. In the Spring Wheat states the Grain Corporation has already licensed three separate and distinct corporations to relieve the farmer of his grain, and a fourth is being organized, although Director McKelvie insists it will not be recognized.

The Illinois Aggregation of Agrarian Agitators failing in their well-laid scheme to gain control of the State Farmers Elevator Ass'n last week has organized a separate and distinct marketing association for Illinois with the hope of gaining control not only of the farmer's grain but of his grain elevators. Of course, these impractical theorizers pretend to know all about marketing grain efficiently although they admit they have had no practical experience, and so long as the farmer is to pay the bill, they do not hesitate to engage in marketing farm products. They have nothing invested and nothing to risk, so if they do lose out, they are still ahead because the producer will have paid their bills.

With so many squabbling factions striving to gain control of the marketing of farm products, it is a wonder the liberty-loving farmer does not assert his independence of all the greedy grafters and market his own products in his own interests just as he has been doing successfully for many years and at less expense than the producer of any other products. Manufacturers of every commodity find it necessary not only to advertise extensively, but to employ high-powered salesmen to push the sales of their products, while the grain producer is put to none of these worries or expenses. All he has to do is to haul his grain to the nearest railroad station and get paid cash on delivery. For real efficiency and low cost, no other product can compare with grain in its low cost of marketing in America, but with the threatened duplication and triplication of grain marketing facilities in different sections of the country, the farmer's cost of marketing is sure to be greatly increased by the hordes of hungry agitators who seem determined to relieve the producer of what he has left. The farmer's best friend is the country elevator operator.



## Marginal Land.

Vice-Chairman Stone, of the Farm Board, says that acreage reduction should come through the elimination of marginal or sub-marginal land. That is the old law of "the survival of the fittest." It has been working all through the years in the elimination of poor land and poor farming.

The great trouble with this plan is that it hits hardest those who are in the poorest condition to stand it. It kicks the fellow that is already down, but that is pretty generally the rule in life.

The opinion prevails in all well informed circles that the Farm Board's persistent demand for a reduced acreage of wheat and corn will result in more acres being planted to each grain than ever.

## Cob Disposal.

During the next two or three months the question of cob disposal will be a troublesome one for some of the elevators that shell corn. There is practically no market for cobs, and unless a good burner has been installed, disposing of the cobs entails considerable expense, and letting them remain indefinitely around an elevator, creates an added fire hazard and furnishes a splendid harbor for vermin.

Arranging with farmers who bring in corn to take away cobs is solving the problem at some stations. When stored so that they can be dumped into a wagon or truck usually makes it easy to conclude such an arrangement. Where they have to be scooped, it is another story. A short leg with large buckets would expedite the loading of farmers' wagons or trucks with cobs without manual labor. The cost of operating the leg would be but a small fraction of the interest on the cost of a cob burner and the fire hazard would be greatly reduced.

## Will Tobacco Growers Join?

The Farm Board is now telling the tobacco growers that when they form cooperatives, and these are federated, with the assistance of the board, that it will assist them in every possible way. Tobacco growers in many sections have had sad experiences with the various pools, many of which have not paid growers for two, three, and in some instances four years after the crop was harvested.

Hooking them again will doubtless be a somewhat difficult task for growers of tobacco, like growers of any other farm product, can now get the market price for what they grow whenever they want to sell, and furthermore they can get, in cash, every cent due them.

There are perhaps not more than a dozen big processors of tobacco in this country, and if the pools can't sell to them at what is considered a good price, what is to prevent the use of government credit for the erection of cigar and cigaret factories?

With "Marketing Act" cigars, "Pool" cigars, "Farm Board" plug, and "Stabilization" smoking tobacco on the market, a great outlet for the growers' product might be provided if the goods would sell (in the cooperative stores), and the farm "relievers" in Washington would be correspondingly happy. Patronage plums would then be increased "a hundred fold."

When all this is realized, all dreams will come true.

## "What Doth It Profit a Man?"

Profit in any business, roughly speaking, is the excess of selling prices over production, manufacturing or procuring costs. That, of course, does not mean that if an elevator operator buys wheat at \$1.15 and sells it at \$1.25, he has made ten cents a bushel. As a matter of fact he may have lost money on the transaction.

What did it cost for the physical handling of that grain? How long was his money tied up in it? What proportion of his overhead was charged to that particular transaction? Is his overhead properly figured?

No one ever acquired a competence by simply trading dollars, and no one has ever found a way to continue indefinitely in business without pretty regularly making a profit. It simply can't be done and there is no use in "kidding" ourselves into thinking it possible.

## Why the Propaganda?

If pooling is such a good thing, why is it necessary for members of the Farm Board and their assistants to be constantly making "barnstorming" tours over the entire country to spread the good news? Why were state departments of agriculture, agricultural colleges, county agents, etc., forced, or even asked, to do the same thing? Why all of the propaganda for the purpose of getting "jinners," and then of forcing them to sign contracts to market only through the pools?

Pooling is not a new idea. It has been tried out in practically every country in the world. Literally thousands of pools have been organized and the most of them are dead. Is that side of the picture being presented to the farmers in this so-called campaign of education? Is the portrait that of a bed of roses, with the thorns all hidden? Why mislead citizens who are said to be suffering?

## The Cost of Producing Grain.

A study of farm costs as reported to the U. S. D. A. shows clearly that many farmers either do not know how to keep the necessary records, or that they lack much of being efficient. For example, per acre wheat production costs in 1927 ranged all the way from \$13.58 to \$42.64; corn production costs ranged from \$15.10 to \$46.28, and oats production costs ranged from \$14.01 to \$37.95.

Land values, soil fertility and yield per acre would, of course, have some influence, but such operations as preparing the soil and planting, cost of seed, cultivation, etc., would seem to be such that costs should be fairly comparable, at least between adjacent states. The figures, however, show wide variations.

The table on the per acre production of corn, with figures from 34 states, is typical of the entire series, and the following are just a few examples of what this particular table shows:

It cost \$5.54 per acre to prepare the land and to plant the corn in Ohio; \$4.35 in Indiana and only \$3.71 in Illinois. In Iowa the cost was \$3.84 and in Nebraska only \$2.79; in Pennsylvania it was \$6.54 and in New York \$8.13.

Cultivation costs ranged from a low of \$1.53 in Wyoming to \$4.84 in New York; harvesting cost from \$1.49 to \$10.29; marketing, from \$1.31 to \$3.02; seed from 29 to 99 cents, and

land rent, from \$1.00 to \$9.13. Strange as it may seem, the \$9.13 land rental charge was for Iowa, compared with \$6.41 in Ohio, \$6.33 in Indiana, \$6.58 in Illinois, \$5.69 in Missouri, \$5.31 in Nebraska and \$4.42 in Kansas.

If the Farm Board can take such figures as these and estimate from them a price for the different grains that will yield the average farmer a profit each year, it will have indeed performed a miracle. The trouble with these figures is that most of them are pure guesswork. Few farmers have any definite information of what it costs.

## Not in Accord.

Evidently the various members of the Farm Board are not all in accord as to how far it should go in pretending to help the farmers. Chairman Legge has told the millers and the packers that the farmers do not want to take over their business.

C. B. Denman, one of the members of the board, however, in a recent talk before the Maryland Agricultural Society, said he did not believe that provision No. 2 in the declaration of policy will have been carried out "until we have an organization which takes in the producer with his money invested in his farm and feeding plant and the processor and the packer who has his money invested in converting that which is a finished product to us, but a raw material to him, and permits us to stabilize the price all along the line. \* \* \*"

What next?

## Kansas Pool Loses Again.

The lawyers of the old Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n would never admit they were licked as long as the farmers continued to pay court costs and attorney's fees. With a persistence worthy of a better cause they fought doubtful lawsuits clear up to the Supreme Court of the state, at the expense of dupes believing in "orderly marketing."

The Supreme Court of Kansas decided against the pool on Jan. 11, 1930, in the suit against Fred Windhorst of Edwards County to recover a penalty of 25 cents per bushel for failure to deliver wheat as required by contract.

In his answer Windhorst denied that the organization ever obtained the 5,000,000 bus. of the 1921 crop, alleged that the statement was made for the purpose of illegally and fraudulently organizing the ass'n for the dishonest purpose of collecting penalties.

Windhorst was a member of the pre-organization com'te and a director in the ass'n for two years.

The contract was signed June 1, 1921, and provided "Upon execution of contracts covering 5,000,000 bus. of wheat this agreement shall become effective."

In defense Windhorst showed the original contracts that had been altered and the duplicates kept by the farmers that had not been changed. "1" was changed to "4"; "4" into "7" and 66 to 660.

The court asked the jury to decide the question: Did the organization at any time act fraudulently or in bad faith in the conduct of its business? Answer: Yes.

The court appointed a com'te to compute the contracts and it found the total was less than 5,000,000 bus.

The court in a decision given by Judge Hutchison decided in favor of Windhorst. One judge, Dawson, dissented on the ground Windhorst was tarred with the same stick, saying "he was merely one of a number of figure-heads who pretended to serve on the pre-organization com'te, which juggled the figures, and that should not let him out." "Men should not be allowed to escape the responsibilities of their passive acts, which effectuate a fraud."—283 Pacific Rep. 638.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Fall for Gravity Loading Spout?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Will a 9-inch loading spout of well casing 27 ft. long set at an angle of 55 degrees throw oats and corn to the back of a car without having to scoop? Will such spout throw grain farther than by bringing grain over the roof then a vertical drop of 18 ft. to top of car, which arrangement requires a great deal of scooping?—Paul E. Rittenhouse, Rittenhouse Grain Co., Long Point, Ill.

**Ans.:** Oats are too light to be thrown any considerable distance against the air, without first being given considerable impetus. The proposed change would make some improvement, but in the opinion of P. F. McAllister of the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. would not throw the grain back to end of car without scooping, altho it would throw the grain farther back than the present 18-ft. drop.

### Salaries of Directors?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* In some offices it is unlawful for an officer to vote for an increase in his own salary while an incumbent of the office. Does this apply to the salaries of directors of a grain corporation, and should the salary of a director be fixed by vote of the stockholders?—J. M. French.

**Ans.:** Quoting Conyngton on "Corporation Procedure," 1927 Edition: "It is but rarely that directors receive salaries as directors. Neither can they legally vote compensation to themselves unless so authorized by the by-laws, charter or direct action of the stockholders. Usually, therefore, if any compensation is to be paid them, the by-laws so provide. As a rule there is nothing more than a fee for attendance at meetings. In smaller corporations even this fee is frequently omitted, as the directors' interests in the affairs of the corporation are so vital and immediate as to insure their attendance at directors' meetings without other incentive.

"The by-laws should specify that directors' fees are to be paid them for attendance at regular, special and adjourned meetings. In some cases the by-laws require that the directors shall be present at roll call and thereafter until excused."

### Moisture Test Must Be Accurate.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* I sold a car of shelled corn east of here for No. 5 yellow at 73½¢ per bu. When I got the returns it was graded "sample" and discounted 6¢ per bu., having been tested to show 47 lbs. and 24.2% moisture.

I had dried 14 lbs. of this corn over my boiler and it lost 2 lbs. weight, which would be 8 pounds to a bushel of shelled corn. This was a splendid car of corn. Was the grade on this car of corn right? Was a discount of 6¢ a bushel right? What is meant by "sample" grade corn?—C. P. Hughes, Millersville, O.

**Ans.:** If the corn actually was graded by a licensed inspector en route or at destination and the contract provided for such inspection seller has no recourse, the grading at point of origin not being applicable. In the government moisture test the corn is cooked in oil and all the water is taken out, which would hardly be the case with corn dried over a boiler, unless for a long time, and with a free circulation of dry air. The discount was probably correct for the difference between No. 5 and sample grade.

The method of making the official moisture test is described on page 31 of the Journal for Jan. 8.

Sample grade corn is corn that is so poor it does come within the limits of the numerical grades 1 to 6. Sample grade corn has more than 23% moisture, 7% foreign material and cracked corn, 15% total damaged corn, of which over 3% may be heat damaged, and weighs less than 44 lbs. to the measured bushel. Also it may be graded down to sample on account of commercially objectionable foreign odor, heating, hot or is otherwise of distinctly low quality. Altho the carload in question may have presented a fine appearance, yet it fell below the requirements in both test weight and moisture.

### Dust Explosion Data?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* I would like to have data on the atmospheric conditions at the time of dust explosions, such as temperature and barometric pressure, as I have a theory that the absence of movement of air within an elevator is the condition that most likely existed at the time of every explosion.—Southwestern Engineer.

**Ans.:** The most complete data book on dust explosions is that published by the National Fire Protection Ass'n, 87 Milk street, Boston, Mass., containing 246 illustrated pages, by David J. Price and Harold H. Brown.

At low temperatures in winter the air loses most of its capacity to hold moisture, and the dryness of the air is conducive to explosions of dust. Practically explosions do not occur in an atmosphere of excessive humidity. Dampness also prevents the accumulation of static electricity to make sparks to set off the explosive dust. The powerful effect of dampness in the air may be understood when we consider that on shipboard fires are sometimes extinguished by blowing live steam into the burning holds.

### What Capacity Receiving Facilities Should Be Installed?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We have noticed many things in the Journal during the last year which emphasize the necessity of installing larger wagon pits, larger capacity elevator legs and greater weighing facilities. We fully recognize that the general adoption of larger trucks makes it all important that every elevator be equipped to unload the trucks expeditiously as they arrive at the elevator and put away the grain in some distant bin, so as not to interfere with the unloading of other trucks. Present day farmers do not like to wait.

We are contemplating enlarging our receiving facilities this spring and we are wondering what size cups and leg we had better install and what size motor is really needed to elevate say 4,000 bus. an hour without mixing. We are anxious to install buckets and head pulley as well as motors of sufficient capacity to prevent our being compelled to ask farmer patrons to wait a while to unload. We plan on having a double sink of sufficient capacity to accommodate at least 1,200 bus. of grain. Any light you can give us on this subject will be greatly appreciated.—Farmers Elevator Co.

**Ans.:** The size horsepower motors used in country elevators for the purpose of driving legs, according to our last year's orders, run: 5 hp. drives, 29 3/10%; 7½ hp. drives, 32 4/10%; and 10 hp. drives, 34 2/10%.

We might say in evidence of these figures a large share of this business came from the southwest grain growing territory, which in a good many instances represents a little greater horsepower than ordinarily is used in the northwest states, that is, Montana, the Dakotas and Minnesota. These figures also are in accordance with the way many of the drives are ordered and do not represent the exact horsepower required to drive the legs, as we know that in at least a few instances the legs have been considerably overpowered, that is, using 10 hp. where 7½ would be sufficient. Notwithstanding these supplementary statements, we believe that these figures represent a fairly close average of the motors used to drive country elevator legs.—Clow-Winter Mfg. Co., per M. C. Anderson, Minneapolis.

**Ans.:** "If you were sick you would send for a doctor," now that your elevator is sick, or rather a little aged and needs stimulating, you should employ an elevator doctor. The elevator doctor cannot diagnose your case by mail any more than a physician can diagnose and prescribe by mail. Either may guess correctly.

My general diagnosis is a 4,000-bushel per hour leg is good, 1,200 bushel pits are good, if you can get the pits at not too great an ex-

pense, without getting too deep in the ground or without going too high with your driveway.

With a 4,000-bushel leg you don't need such a big pit and with a 1,200-bushel pit you don't need such a big leg. Horsepower depends entirely on height, and with this dimension lacking, I cannot give you the desired information.—Burrell Engineering & Construction Co., P. F. McAllister, Sales Engineer, Chicago.

### State Inspection of Scales in Illinois?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We have our scales regularly inspected and kept in tolerance by Sowa Bros. and do not need the additional inspection that the state is thrusting upon us at our expense.

On Feb. 5, a state inspector, R. C. Hall, insisted upon inspecting our wagon scale, platform scales, test bucket, moisture tester, and hopper scale, and charged \$5.10 for his unwanted services. Has the state inspector authority to enter premises without a warrant and make tests when there has been no complaint?—Edward W. McKee, Pana, Ill.

**Ans.:** The weights and measures law of Illinois, approved June 30, 1921, authorizes state inspectors to operate where city sealers do not. Sec. 7 gives the director of trade and commerce the "duty and power to inspect and test all weights and measures used in sales at least once a year, and may in the general performance of his duties go upon any premises."

Condemned scales not repaired in 10 days may be confiscated.

Sec. 37 prescribes the fees to be collected, ranging from \$5 for scales of 40,000 lbs. and upwards, down to 10 cents for sealing a bushel measure. For scales 6,000 to 24,000 lbs. the fee is \$1.50.

### Cost of Marketing Under Co-operative Plan?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* What does it cost the farmer to market his grain under the present plan? What is the cost under the co-operative plan?

I am having quite a discussion with my farmer friends about co-operative marketing.—Burton Thornton, Thornton Bros. & Bean Grain Co., Lockney, Tex.

**Ans.:** Several years ago Professor R. M. Green of the Kansas State Agricultural College collected statistics on the costs of handling grain thru some 150 elevators, one-half co-operative and one-half independent, separately. The average of all the co-operatives showed a slightly higher cost than the independent houses, and since that time the promoters of pools have laid off that argument, since the dissemination of such information was not helpful to any cause that was based on the mythical profits extorted by the middleman.

Since the co-operatives and the independents employ the same methods of handling grain it is obvious the costs must be about the same. In fact, Aaron Sapiro, a leader in co-operation several years ago, declared that the regular grain handlers were so efficient no saving could be expected in the physical handling of grain by co-operative endeavor; and a general shift in the "ballyhoo" was made to "orderly marketing" by "pools."

The pools have added a heavy expense to the cost of marketing. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture gives the cost of operating the joint pools of Oklahoma and Texas, per bushel, as follows: In 1922, 12.5¢; in 1923, 12.4¢; in 1924, 10.4¢; in 1925, 15.9¢, and in 1926, 12.2¢. To this should be added the loss to farmers who are members of the pool due to the managers of the pool guessing the market wrong. Under the law of averages the pool managers ought to be wrong one-half of the time; but like amateur speculators they are wrong more than half the time, and the wheat grower who has permitted them to substitute their judgment on the time to sell for his own, has to pay the bill.

The idea that concentrated selling by one big pool would keep prices up has been tried in Canada, but prices have been sliding down under this influence. The world crop and prices as published by the pool itself are given in the following table:

| Year         | Bushels-World Crop. | Pool Price No. 1 Northern (Terminal market price) |
|--------------|---------------------|---|
| 1924-25..... | 3,163,000,000       | ✓\$1.66   |
| 1925-26..... | 3,472,000,000       | 1.45  |
| 1926-27..... | 3,449,000,000       | 1.42  |
| 1927-28..... | 3,652,000,000       | 1.42½   |
| 1928-29..... | 3,898,000,000       | 1.18½   |

This proves that the pool does not control the price of wheat, but by accumulating and holding large stocks of wheat in the various terminals the big surplus exerts a depressing influ-



ence on the market price of wheat. While the world has been increasing the annual production of wheat, the average consumption per capita in the U. S. A. has been reducing.

## Priority of Liens?

**Grain Dealers Journal:** Landlord files written lien for rent. Tenant, 30 days later, contracts corn and delivers it, but there is not enough money to pay landlord's lien. Shellerman, at time of shelling, files lien for labor and the tenant hires a truck to help deliver. The truckman also notifies us to protect him for his labor. Who gets the money?—Princeton Elev. & Coal Co., by B. McInturf, Princeton, Ill.

**Ans.:** The truckman hired to help deliver has no lien. He must look to the tenant for his pay or try to get judgment.

The thresherman or sheller comes first if his claim is filed with the grain buyer and paid within four months after completing the job of shelling. The Illinois threshers' lien law provides that "Such lien shall run for a period of four months after the completion of such services or labor." If the landlord brot suit against the buyer it would be a good defense that the buyer had paid the threshers' lien as required by law. The threshers' lien law is so new in Illinois that there have been no decisions on its priority as against the landlord. A court probably would decide in favor of the sheller for two reasons. First, the shelling added to the value of the landlord's share; and, second, the shorter time allowed the sheller to recover on his lien forces him to collect sooner.

The landlord has 6 months after the expiration of the term of the lease to collect on his lien.

## Where Is Agricultural Industry Growing?

**Grain Dealers Journal:** Where is the agricultural industry growing most rapidly, and where are the most valuable agricultural lands situated, from an agricultural standpoint?—C. W. Jones, consulting engineer, Baltimore, Md.

**Ans.:** All the way from Texas and New Mexico across western Kansas and Nebraska, eastern Colorado, Montana and into Canada, the cattle ranching country is being converted into tilled fields wherever railroad transportation is made available. Parts of Idaho, Wyoming and Oregon are still undeveloped. The idea in the Southwest is for the farmer to live in town, and make no investment in buildings on the farm, which is visited only for the purpose of plowing, sowing and later harvesting with the combined machine. A single crop pays for the land if the rains come right.

The consequent rush of grain to the country station right after harvest forces the construction of bulk handling grain elevators at that point, and of large terminal elevators at the centers of accumulation.

No matter how rich the soil may be or how favorable the climate it is not until transportation is assured that development can be expected. News of contemplated railroad extensions and letting of contracts therefor are the best guides, since usually they are not built unless the soil promises a return. Development seems to be most rapid at present in Western Texas, Western Kansas and Western Canada. In Saskatchewan the Canadian National plans 400 miles of various extensions.

## Nebraska Law on Sheller's and Thresher's Lien?

**Grain Dealers Journal:** We would like to know the Nebraska law on sheller's and thresher's lien.—F. W. Mueller, mgr., Farmers Elevator Co., Syracuse, Neb.

**Ans.:** Sec. 9636, Nebraska Compiled Statutes, 1922. If any tenant or lessee shall without the consent of his landlord take, embezzle, dispose of or convert to his own use the share or any portion or part thereof of the crop or products belonging to his landlord, with intent to defraud the landlord thereof, such person or persons shall be punished in the manner prescribed by law for feloniously stealing property of the value of the article or articles so embezzled, taken, disposed of or so converted.

The threshers' lien law was approved April 18, 1923. It gives the owner or operator of a thresher, huller or sheller a lien upon the grain, seed or corn for charges; but the owner or operator is required to file in the office of the county clerk a notice giving the name of the person, amount due, amount of grain covered by the lien its location and date of threshing, hulling or shelling.

The lien may be foreclosed like a chattel mortgage; but foreclosure must be instituted within 30 days after the filing of lien.

The lien does not attach to grain in the hands of innocent purchasers or dealers unless all the notices have been given. The thresher's lien does not apply to landlord's share of the grain.

If the lienholder consents to the sale or knows of it the lien does not attach unless the lienholder notifies purchaser of lien, "provided, that said sale is made within a 10-day period immediately following the date of threshing."

Thus the thresherman has 40 days or less after date of threshing to foreclose.

A tenant who attempts to evade the lien is subject to \$100 fine or 30 days in jail.

Nebraska has no landlords' lien law.

[Asked-Answered concluded on page 274.]

## Changes in Kansas City Rules.

Three changes in the rules of the Kansas City Board of Trade were adopted Feb. 24 by a vote of the members. One provides that:

Regular futures commission shall be charged for taking or making delivery when the grain to be delivered has previously been obtained by delivery on futures contract.

A charge of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel shall be made to non-members, resident members and non-resident members as a financing commission in addition to interest charges on grain delivered and carried to another contract delivery month and also where grain taken on delivery is not redelivered and payment not received until more than ten days after acceptance of delivery.

In addition to the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c finance charge, when financed by the commission merchant, wheat, corn and oats in store and represented by warehouse receipts that are obtained by taking delivery on futures contract shall be assessed a selling charge of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel except when the holder of the grain obtained same by taking delivery on the contract executed by the same member, firm or corporation, there shall be deducted the futures commission previously paid on such transaction. When the customer finances his own operation only the selling charge of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel is made on taking delivery of such warehouse grain.

A uniform charge will hereafter be made on cash grain when a reinspection or federal appeal is taken. If on the final inspection a sufficient change is made within the grade to cause a premium to be paid all expenses that may accrue must be paid by the buyer. If the grade is lowered or sufficient change made in the grade to cause a discount in price the seller is assessed all charges.

The third change in the rules makes the commission changes on listed and unlisted stocks selling from \$1 to, but not including, \$3, 5 cents per share instead of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents as formerly.

## Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Mar. 26-27. Kansas Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

Mar. 28-29. Oklahoma Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Enid, Okla.

Apr. 25-26—California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Los Angeles, Cal.

May—Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Enid, Okla., during the latter part of May.

May—Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Decatur, Ill., probably May 13-14.

May 20-21. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

May 22-24. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 16-17—Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June—Iowa Farmer Elevator Managers at Fort Dodge.

June 19-21—Southern Seedmen's Ass'n—John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, Va.

June 25-27—American Seed Trade Ass'n, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

Oct. 12. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-15. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 14. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

## Amendment to Futures Act.

Senator Wheeler of Montana on Feb. 20 introduced S.3652, providing as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that section 4 of the grain futures act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

It shall be unlawful for any person liable under such contract to deliver any grain of a grade and quality different from that of the grain covered by such contract, or to settle such contract except on the basis of the market price, at the time of delivery specified in such contract, of grain of the same grade and quality as the grain covered by such contract.

## City Unemployment Lowers Farm Prices.

In its outlook report the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture states that:

"The domestic market may improve later in the year, but it is unlikely that the demand for farm products in the summer and fall of 1930 will be as good as during last summer and fall. The demand for some farm products already has been affected by the decline in industrial activity. Butter, cotton and wool have been noticeably affected, and apples, potatoes, and grains have failed thus far to make the usual seasonal price advances."

## New Sec'y Winnipeg Exchange.

The appointment of James R. Murray as sec'y of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange will be pleasing to the varied interests represented in that leading grain trade organization of Canada.

A native of Limerick, Ireland, Mr. Murray went to Canada in 1906 and got a job in the freight yards of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but in 1909 was offered a position with the Grain Growers Grain Co., and for the past twenty years has been continuously identified with this farmer-owned organization and its successors, the amalgamation with the Alberta Farmers Elevator Co., known as the United Grain Growers, Ltd., in the Calgary and Winnipeg offices.

In 1919 he was appointed assistant general manager of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., at Winnipeg, Man., which position he held until he was chosen sec'y of the world's leading wheat exchange.



James R. Murray, new sec'y, Winnipeg Grain Exchange.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

### Farm Bonus Will Meet Opposition.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Unemployment in the cities is becoming acute and demonstrations demanding government aid will soon become a factor in the politico-farm relief situation. It may then become necessary for the administration at Washington to make some reasonable excuse to the unemployed city workers why they are being taxed to raise the half billion dollars that is to be contributed to the farmers for no other purpose than to force the city workers to pay more for their food.

The farmer's whoopee money was exhausted around 1920 and 1921. The city man's whoopee money is now about all spent and there will be no more whoopee until the coming of the next big war.—H. C. Dalton.

### Supply and Demand Will Control.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* The Wheat War editorial in the down river paper once more shows the propensity of Farm Board officials to talk loosely and yell robber. Also shows that the functions of the present future trading system which has stood the shock of over half a century's operation is entirely over their heads, and beyond their capacity for clear thinking.

Assuming for argument that Senator Nye's Barnacle, known as the "Short Seller," actually sells millions of bushels of wheat with the avowed purpose of breaking the market, thereby disturbing the routine of the Farmer Co-operators. Obviously someone buys these same millions of bushels at the same instant. It should be fair to assume that those buyers have as much capital and are as astute traders and students of market conditions as the maligned short seller, and do not assist him in depressing prices, and finally in order for the short seller to realize on his sales, must buy his sales back from someone who wills to sell or buy the cash wheat to fill his sales. Where does the advantage lie? Please tell us, Mr. McKelvie. Is the present price of wheat actually hammered unduly low by any grain interest at this time?

The newspaper mentioned gives the close Feb. 11, Chicago March wheat, \$1.19. Liverpool March wheat \$1.24. Looks as though the Chicago short seller was holding wheat up by its boot straps. In Canada under the nose of the greatest co-operatives of them all, cash wheat prices have in the past three months dropped at least eight cents per bushel more than American prices. All of this may be remedied when the stabilization co-operation with its advisory board get their stride. Later we are to have advisory boards for everything from peanuts to squirrel nuts, and in addition, crop and grain observers in this country, and all points south and east, to give accurate unbiased information to growers. Noticeably no propaganda is being broadcast to decrease the new crop of middlemen.

The whole Farm Relief dream may quite conceivably be a boomerang for the American farm industry. Our leading European consuming countries have put in effect very high importing duties on wheat. This naturally will stimulate increased wheat acreages in such countries and decrease their requirements from exporting countries, and finally supply and demand will dictate prices. The regulation of surpluses of grain is in the hands of mother nature, not the Farm Board, or their advisory experts.—Speculator.

### Why More Government in Business.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* A few months ago I attended church, and, believe it or not, I remember something the preacher said. He said, in substance, that as men grow older, they lose their hair, their teeth and their memory.

I have thought a great deal about that remark, and how true it is that we fail to remember incidents of the past. Historians tell us there is nothing new under the sun and that they can associate every new movement with the past if they can divest it of its modern clothing.

Therefore, I want to bring to your attention some experiences of the past, and, if possible associate them with the present.

Surely none who read this are so old, or yet any so young, who does not recall that not so many years ago the spot light of public attention was turned on the pork packing industry. We were told in the press that they formed a great octopus; that they were useless to society and a great menace to agriculture. Long and loud speeches were made in Congress and certain laws passed to regulate the industry. After a while public condemnation, like a Kansas cyclone, spent its fury, and, the packers are doing business as usual.

Then, not long after that the spotlight found a new victim in the Coal Industry. You certainly remember how the operators were harassed and held up to the country as pirates and thieves and a menace to society in general and labor in particular. Congress appointed a Commission to investigate and what did they find out? Well, the only thing that I remember that ever came out of it was the conclusion of Thomas R. Marshall a member of the Commission. He said that what the country really needed was a good 5c cigar. The coal business is going on much as it has always done and will probably continue to do so for some time.

Then for a time sensational news copy must have been scarce, until again the spotlight was turned on the Produce Commission men. It was said of them that they were a menace to society and an unnecessary factor in the handling of farm produce. Many of you will no doubt recall how a certain politician in the city of Indianapolis seized upon the opportunity and, riding on the crest of a wave of public criticism, gained a great deal of publicity by announcing that he had a plan for eliminating the middle man. He bought a couple cars of potatoes and sold them at cost. We found out later that he did have a new system. He used the police department, fire department and public clerks to do the work and paid them out of the public funds. That was a new system of doing business up to that time, but I think it is being advocated today, if not actually practiced. We citizens of Indianapolis crowned this man Potato King and elected him to a second term as mayor of our city. He is now dead, but not forgotten, and the commission men who conducted their business in an upright and business-like manner are still doing business at the same old stand.

I think all who read this article will recall these days, and, will remember how we laughed at the jokes we used to read, or took no interest at all, saying to ourselves, "Well that does not interest me, I am in the grain business." Times do change and they say every dog has his day. Today we find the spotlight turned on us just as it once was on the Packers, Coal Operators and the Produce Commission men. The

agitators are saying about the same things about us that they did about them. They say we are not needed; that our manner of doing business is out-of-date and expensive; and, true to history, they have appointed a Board and appropriated public money to establish a new system. Many of us grain men who took no interest when similar action was taken against the packers, and the coal operators and produce commission men, have taken a sudden interest and are wondering what it is all about. That is a peculiar trait of we Americans, we never get much interested in anything until it affects us personally.

Altho we were promised not many months ago that there would be "more business in government and less government in business," we now have a Federal Board and public money, and certain politicians demanding they be used to reorganize the grain business on a different basis. What are we going to do about it? Well, one thing we can do is to let the world know that we are not afraid of the spotlight of investigation. Let them know we are good sports and can take a joke. I say a joke, because a little investigation will prove it to be such.

According to published reports the earnings of the International Harvester Co. for 1928 were \$49,333,613.00; for Montgomery Ward & Co., \$17,703,835.00; for Sears, Roebuck & Co., \$26,907,902.00; for J. I. Case & Co., \$3,986,889.00, or a total of almost \$100,000,000.00.

What were the earnings of the Grain Commission men? We do not know exactly as no records are available, but if they handled one-half of the wheat crop, 400,000,000 bushels at the usual brokerage, the gross profit would be \$6,000,000, and, estimating the cost of doing business at \$4,000,000 would leave a net profit of \$2,000,000 for them. Now the question is, if the Farm Board wants to do something fine and big for the farmer, why not suggest that the International Harvester Co. reduce the price of tractors, trucks, binder twine and farm implements to them. If they could induce the four companies above mentioned, who do business almost exclusively with the farmer, to reduce the price of commodities they have to sell they would save the farmers \$100,000,000, whereas if they eliminate the grain men, they will save him only \$2,000,000.

I feel that, considered in the light of past history, the Grain Trade has nothing to fear. After this agitation has spent its fury and the spotlight has been moved to another group of business men, the grain business will go along about as it has for the past sixty years. And, there will always be the hopeful feature that some time a grain man may have the privilege and great honor, at public expense to sit on a Federal Board, and, perhaps, learn how the International Harvester Co. and a few others made \$100,000,000 trading with the American farmer in 1928.—E. D. Springer, Indianapolis, Ind.

### Cribbed or Studded Houses?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Replying to Cathcart & Rouse, asking in the Journal Jan. 8, page 28, we offer the explanation that the studded houses were built in localities where they do not know how to build anything else, for instance, parts of Kansas and about all of Oklahoma and Texas.

In Oklahoma recently one owner when asked if he would prefer a frame or a cribbed elevator wanted to know if we referred to a corn crib. He did not know what a cribbed elevator meant.

We used to build elevators of frame and nothing else. We did not know of anything else, and found in a few years they became weak from pressure. Nails will pull and rust. At some points they would burst, or what we might call explode. Most of the studded houses have been wrecked and rebuilt cribbed construction, to prevent any further damage.—Younglove Engineering Co., Sioux City, Ia.



## Why Business Should Demand Repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

The Agricultural Marketing Act puts the Government *directly* into business by loaning money to co-operative organizations, many non-existent but created as a government policy, managed by men selected by government agencies, and with these government agencies dictating their business acts.

If these pooling organizations fail, the government loses (loans). It commits the ruling party to "state socialism" far more drastic than the fondest hopes of the so-called "socialists" of a generation ago, by organizing nation-wide groups of producers—the weak and the inefficient to share equally with the efficient.

It contains a "soviet" policy of procedure, having for its purpose the deliberate banishment from existence of all middlemen in agricultural distribution, directly—thru government aid (money at 3½% interest) to a substitute distributing system pools—with government money (taxes)—giving privileges to 30 million people (farmers), and prohibiting 100 million people from receiving the same rights under the law (middlemen, consumers, industries).

Its primary purpose is to raise the prices of grain, butter, cotton, wool, fruits, vegetables, etc., by government interference with the economic laws of supply and demand. This is causing international complications. Foreign governments are moving to retaliate through retaliatory tariffs prohibiting the entry of U. S. products into their countries except by payment of heavy duties. Arousing European consumers not to buy or use American flour, or bread baked therefrom. Urging increased production of these products in European countries thus permanently killing our present export markets.

If successful it will eventually put out of business all merchants and middle men engaged in agricultural marketing and storing, and processing, and then in turn it will indirectly affect adversely banks, merchants, and other lines of business.

Farmers will scarcely need country bank loans.

Great numbers of middlemen and merchants will be out of employment.

Large agricultural organizations can be virtual political organizations.

In the fervor of their new power, and government backing they will constantly want more power (already press reports indicate some groups are asking for authority to license mills and retail stores to permit them to control the price of bread—man's "staff of life").

It is a dangerous governmental policy since the socialistic agitators admit that the highly competitive distributive systems today are almost perfectly efficient—the margins exacted are negligible—but the banishment of the privately owned and competitive distributive system, built thru long years of development is necessary.

Millions of dollars now invested by private capital in warehouses, plants and equipment, may or may not be taken over by the Government agencies. (Chairman Legge says "the co-operatives must drive hard bargains," and the administration will determine what plants are useful or necessary to them.) No mention is made of private "good will" of these businesses.

Millions could be lost by the government loaning money to pools to hold back surplus crops (which is really speculation), yet merchants to be banished must be done so "economically."

If the plan succeeds, labor should have the right to take over co-operatively its production and selling in industry thru government aid—and thus complete the circle. It would appear that the agricultural agitator who is not of the soil is ambitious for reasons best known to himself. Is it to introduce a socialistic form of government?

Its proposed benefits to the farmer are *theo-*

*retical*. Two previous government attempts along this line conspicuously failed: British rubber control; Brazilian coffee control.

The trades directly affected are only the first line of defense of American business—these trades are taking the stand of doing nothing to interfere with the development of the theory—for the act is the law of the land—these trades were not consulted by Congress in the making of the law. During the months ahead (perhaps years) in the testing of this theory, millions invested in plant and machinery, and thousands of business men and their employees, engaged in present agricultural market pursuits and processing will be more or less affected by governmental interference with the laws of supply and demand and governmental competition.

These trades reserve the right to defend their businesses, and point out and analyze the political trends for the edification of American business men (whether they be producers, processors, bankers, distributors or manufacturers). American business and American business men in the past have stood for this doctrine:

**Wealth brings with it its own checks and balances.** The basis of political economy is non-interference. The only safe rule is found in the self-adjusting meter of supply and demand. Do not legislate. Meddle and you snap the sinews with your sumptuary laws. Give no bounties, make equal laws; secure life and property and you need not give alms. Open the doors of opportunity to talent and virtue, and they will do themselves justice, and property will not be in bad hands. In a free and just commonwealth property rushes from the idle and imbecile to the industrious, brave and persevering.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

## Preaching and Practice.

Referring to the functions of the Federal Farm Board in his message to Congress April 16, 1929, President Hoover said:

**Certain safeguards** must naturally surround these activities and the instrumentalities that are created. Certain vital principles must be adhered to in order that we may not undermine the freedom of our farmers and of our people as a whole by bureaucratic and governmental domination and interference.

We must not undermine initiative. There should be no fee or tax imposed upon the farmer. No governmental agency should engage in the buying and selling and price fixing of products, for such courses can lead only to bureaucracy and domination.

Government funds should not be loaned or facilities duplicated where other services of credit and facilities are available at reasonable rates. No activities should be set in motion that will result in increasing the surplus production, as such will defeat any plans of relief.

Evidently the President was induced to abandon his own convictions.

## Medical Men Against Burocratic Regulation.

The Porter bills requiring physicians prescribing narcotics to obtain a license to do so from the federal prohibition commissioner are strenuously objected to by the medical profession.

If the Porter bills become law a physician, dentist, veterinarian or pharmacist authorized by a state to practice his profession can not use narcotics in connection with his work until a Washington buro chief says that he may. The Journal of the American Medical Ass'n says that autocrats of such a type have no place in the scheme of American government.

If the citizens employed in other fields of activity do not join to resist this invasion of private rights it will be their turn next.

One thing greatly needed is the united opposition of all manufacturers, tradesmen and professional men to all government buros for the inspection or regulation of their various lines of business or service. The burocrats, the agitators and the politicians persist in the idea that they alone know what shud be done. If they had half the knowledge of trade and industry they claim they possess the taxpayers would insist on their indictment for conducting a monopoly of intelligence.

## Corn Borer Conference.

A conference of state and federal officials and others who were interested was held in Washington on Feb. 11, to adopt a program for corn borer work during 1930. The main purpose of this meeting was the adoption of such rules, regulations and practices as would mean a coordination and not a duplication of effort.

The conference was under the direction of Dr. A. F. Woods, of the U. S. D. A., and he was assisted by Dr. W. H. Larrimer and others.

**The Agricultural Marketing Act** threatens the existence of all those engaged in the distribution of all kinds of farm produce.—John G. McHugh, sec'y Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

## Death of L. L. Winters.

In poor health for the past three years and critically ill since Feb. 10, Leander Leroy Winters died of heart failure Feb. 24 at Winter Park, Fla.

Born in Chicago Mar. 23, 1873, the son of John A. and Alice Winters, as a boy he attended the grammar schools and afterward assisted his father in the real estate business. His beginning in the grain business was in 1899 as a clerk on the floor for J. Finley Barrell & Co., a position obtained for him by his brother, Harry.

Two years later, Leander went to Minneapolis, Minn., to represent C. E. Gifford & Co., brokers in futures, and at that city later went with Reuben G. Chandler of Chicago. When the business of Mr. Chandler was consolidated with that of Hulburd, Warren & Co., Mr. Winters went along with the firm of Hulburd, Warren & Chandler and later himself became a member of the firm.

Mr. Winters was a keen analyst of trade statistics with a complete grasp of the fundamentals that gave a sound basis for his unerring judgment on the controlling price making factors of the day. He was an outstanding market letter writer.

As chairman of the business conduct com'te his work was invaluable in effecting a liaison between the grain futures administration of the federal government and the Chicago Board of Trade.

He resided at Highland Park, where he was a vestryman in Trinity Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Union League, Exmoor Country and Highland Park Clubs. Surviving him are his brother, Harry L. Winters, the widow and four children.



L. L. Winters, Chicago, Ill., Deceased.



## Grain Market Factors

## Visible Supply of Grain.

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats by weeks, with comparisons:

| Wheat    |             |             |            |            |
|----------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
|          | 1929        | 1928        | 1927       | 1926       |
| Nov. 9.  | 191,821,000 | 133,921,000 | 90,793,000 | 73,626,000 |
| Nov. 16. | 191,292,000 | 135,254,000 | 80,721,000 | 72,558,000 |
| Nov. 23. | 186,996,000 | 134,009,000 | 81,117,000 | 72,944,000 |
| Nov. 30. | 184,602,000 | 136,777,000 | 91,036,000 | 70,722,000 |
| Dec. 7.  | 182,489,000 | 135,101,000 | 88,513,000 | 66,192,000 |
| Dec. 14. | 181,977,000 | 136,288,000 | 88,830,000 | 65,776,000 |
| Dec. 21. | 181,156,000 | 137,407,000 | 87,621,000 | 64,970,000 |
| Dec. 28. | 178,107,000 | 138,743,000 | 85,577,000 | 63,506,000 |

|          | 1929        | 1928        | 1927       | 1926       |
|----------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Jan. 4.  | 175,518,000 | 138,091,000 | 84,019,000 | 61,151,000 |
| Jan. 11. | 172,207,000 | 134,248,000 | 82,102,000 | 59,854,000 |
| Jan. 18. | 168,583,000 | 130,829,000 | 79,515,000 | 57,864,000 |
| Jan. 25. | 166,228,000 | 129,081,000 | 78,445,000 | 56,728,000 |
| Feb. 1.  | 163,495,000 | 126,670,000 | 76,604,000 | 54,798,000 |
| Feb. 8.  | 159,684,000 | 124,369,000 | 75,795,000 | 53,354,000 |
| Feb. 15. | 159,052,000 | 123,629,000 | 74,219,000 | 52,070,000 |
| Feb. 22. | 157,444,000 | 123,315,000 | 73,380,000 | 51,883,000 |

| Corn     |           |            |            |            |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
|          | 1929      | 1928       | 1927       | 1926       |
| Nov. 9.  | 2,582,000 | 3,034,000  | 22,440,000 | 29,273,000 |
| Nov. 16. | 2,414,000 | 3,806,000  | 20,473,000 | 30,103,000 |
| Nov. 23. | 2,419,000 | 5,025,000  | 20,125,000 | 29,965,000 |
| Nov. 30. | 3,267,000 | 6,419,000  | 19,215,000 | 28,899,000 |
| Dec. 7.  | 3,864,000 | 9,670,000  | 19,363,000 | 29,280,000 |
| Dec. 14. | 5,390,000 | 13,073,000 | 20,329,000 | 30,347,000 |
| Dec. 21. | 6,735,000 | 16,174,000 | 23,214,000 | 32,173,000 |
| Dec. 28. | 7,643,000 | 17,146,000 | 27,034,000 | 34,712,000 |

|          | 1929       | 1928       | 1927       | 1926       |
|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Jan. 4.  | 9,892,000  | 18,852,000 | 28,673,000 | 36,096,000 |
| Jan. 11. | 12,143,000 | 20,182,000 | 28,570,000 | 37,065,000 |
| Jan. 18. | 13,196,000 | 22,156,000 | 27,701,000 | 38,161,000 |
| Jan. 25. | 14,132,000 | 24,518,000 | 28,558,000 | 38,792,000 |
| Feb. 1.  | 15,215,000 | 26,042,000 | 31,849,000 | 41,566,000 |
| Feb. 8.  | 17,474,000 | 27,963,000 | 37,482,000 | 42,659,000 |
| Feb. 15. | 18,929,000 | 31,665,000 | 38,456,000 | 43,571,000 |
| Feb. 22. | 21,067,000 | 32,488,000 | 37,936,000 | 45,103,000 |

| Oats     |            |            |            |            |
|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|          | 1929       | 1928       | 1927       | 1926       |
| Nov. 9.  | 30,393,000 | 14,190,000 | 23,540,000 | 48,154,000 |
| Nov. 16. | 29,011,000 | 14,532,000 | 23,258,000 | 48,391,000 |
| Nov. 23. | 27,604,000 | 14,463,000 | 23,290,000 | 48,365,000 |
| Nov. 30. | 27,534,000 | 13,295,000 | 23,252,000 | 48,288,000 |
| Dec. 7.  | 27,501,000 | 12,263,000 | 22,329,000 | 45,693,000 |
| Dec. 14. | 28,024,000 | 12,534,000 | 21,854,000 | 45,023,000 |
| Dec. 21. | 27,743,000 | 13,053,000 | 21,817,000 | 45,327,000 |
| Dec. 28. | 27,350,000 | 13,968,000 | 21,907,000 | 44,927,000 |

|          | 1929       | 1928       | 1927       | 1926       |
|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Jan. 4.  | 26,946,000 | 13,468,000 | 21,872,000 | 45,117,000 |
| Jan. 11. | 26,691,000 | 13,032,000 | 20,580,000 | 45,967,000 |
| Jan. 18. | 26,127,000 | 12,996,000 | 20,522,000 | 45,619,000 |
| Jan. 25. | 25,211,000 | 13,101,000 | 20,514,000 | 45,422,000 |
| Feb. 1.  | 24,471,000 | 13,611,000 | 20,350,000 | 45,108,000 |
| Feb. 8.  | 23,627,000 | 13,633,000 | 20,900,000 | 44,812,000 |
| Feb. 15. | 23,194,000 | 14,472,000 | 20,824,000 | 44,348,000 |
| Feb. 22. | 22,661,000 | 14,593,000 | 20,407,000 | 43,454,000 |

## Total Wheat Visible.

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled in Bradstreet's:

| 1930—<br>week ending | U. S., East<br>of Rockies. | U. S.,<br>Pacific Coast. | Total U. S. |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Jan. 4.              | 182,331,000                | 5,840,000                | 188,171,000 |
| Jan. 11.             | 178,867,000                | 5,741,000                | 184,608,000 |
| Jan. 18.             | 175,000,000                | 5,759,000                | 180,759,000 |
| Jan. 25.             | 172,283,000                | 5,413,000                | 177,696,000 |
| Feb. 1.              | 168,925,000                | 4,558,000                | 173,483,000 |
| Feb. 8.              | 165,440,000                | 3,960,000                | 169,400,000 |
| Feb. 15.             | 165,106,000                | 4,157,000                | 169,263,000 |

| 1930—<br>week ending | Canada.     | Total U. S.<br>and Canada,<br>both Coasts. | U. K. 2<br>and afloat<br>(Broomhall) |
|----------------------|-------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Jan. 4.              | 217,756,000 | 405,927,000                                | 43,200,000                           |
| Jan. 11.             | 216,708,000 | 401,316,000                                | 47,300,000                           |
| Jan. 18.             | 216,575,000 | 397,354,000                                | 47,000,000                           |
| Jan. 25.             | 213,391,000 | 391,067,000                                | 49,000,000                           |
| Feb. 1.              | 210,643,000 | 384,228,000                                | 50,000,000                           |
| Feb. 8.              | 208,058,000 | 377,458,000                                | 53,400,000                           |
| Feb. 15.             | 206,239,000 | 374,502,000                                | 53,700,000                           |

Total American Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

| 1930—<br>week ending | Jan. 25.    | Feb. 1.     | Feb. 8.     | Feb. 15.    |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Jan. 4.              | 449,327,000 | 444,816,000 | 444,334,000 | 444,334,000 |
| Jan. 11.             | 448,616,000 | 444,334,000 | 444,334,000 | 444,334,000 |
| Jan. 18.             | 444,334,000 | 444,334,000 | 444,334,000 | 444,334,000 |

## Contract Grain Stocks.

Contract stocks of wheat in public elevators in Chicago increased 9,100,000 bu. last week and oats 36,000 bu. Details follow:

|       | Week       | Last week  | Last year |
|-------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Wheat | 10,714,000 | 10,623,000 | 7,164,000 |
| Corn  | 659,000    | 623,000    | 4,839,000 |
| Oats  | 410,000    | 416,000    | 1,163,000 |
| Rye   | 4,377,000  | 4,335,000  | 652,000   |

## World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

|            | 1929-30     | 1928-29     | 1927-28     |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| American   | 179,612,000 | 358,567,000 | 415,905,000 |
| Argentine  | 106,792,000 | 96,436,000  | 75,234,000  |
| Australian | 34,200,000  | 59,872,000  | 33,783,000  |
| Indian     | 288,000     | 288,000     | 3,496,000   |
| Russian    | 2,184,000   | .....       | 4,744,000   |
| Others     | 42,076,000  | 33,212,000  | 25,060,000  |
| Total      | 365,152,000 | 548,285,000 | 458,242,000 |
| Season     | .....       | 914,862,000 | 789,925,000 |

## World's Corn Exports.

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

|           | 1929-30    | 1928-29     | 1927-28     |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| American  | 911,000    | 24,537,000  | 6,752,000   |
| Argentine | 52,443,000 | 49,768,000  | 78,022,000  |
| African   | 613,000    | 4,460,000   | 4,879,000   |
| Russian   | 4,378,000  | 8,000       | 671,000     |
| Others    | 15,215,000 | 2,610,000   | 9,144,000   |
| Total     | 73,560,000 | 81,373,000  | 99,468,000  |
| Season    | .....      | 270,604,000 | 340,528,000 |

## World's Oats Exports.

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

|           | 1929-30    | 1928-29    | 1927-28    |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| American  | 3,498,000  | 14,569,000 | 4,345,000  |
| Argentine | 8,460,000  | 11,113,000 | 15,043,000 |
| Russian   | .....      | .....      | .....      |
| Others    | 21,471,000 | 7,170,000  | 6,910,000  |
| Total     | 33,432,000 | 32,852,000 | 26,298,000 |
| Season    | .....      | 62,908,000 | 56,660,000 |

## Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 185,000 bu. last week and oats 146,000 bu. Corn increased 740,000 bu. and rye 1,000 bu., while barley was unchanged. Details as of Feb. 22 follow, last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

|        | Public | Private | *Total     | Last year  |
|--------|--------|---------|------------|------------|
| Wheat  | 10,854 | 10,397  | 22,480,000 | 12,480,000 |
| Corn   | 659    | 4,119   | 4,967,000  | 13,702,000 |
| Oats   | 412    | 2,940   | 3,352,000  | 3,657,000  |
| Rye    | 4,377  | 1,083   | 9,762,000  | 2,343,000  |
| Barley | .....  | 398     | 398,000    | 1,044,000  |

\*Includes 1,229,000 bu. wheat; 189,000 bu. corn and 4,302,000 bu. rye afloat.

ITALIAN WHEAT ACREAGE for 1930 is placed at 11,752,000, compared with 11,803,000 as a revised estimate for 1929.

## Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, in cents per bushel, for May, and bran and shorts, in dollars per ton, for March delivery, at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

| WHEAT.          |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                 | Feb. 12                         | 13                              | 14                              | 15                              | 17                              | 18                              | 19                              | 20                              | 21                              | 22                              | 24                              | 25                              |
| Chicago         |                                 | 122 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 121 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 120                             | 117 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 118 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 114 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 113 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 115                             | 108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Winnipeg        | 129 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 128                             | 124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 123 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 118 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 116 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 114 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 117 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 115                             | 111 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 111 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Liverpool       |                                 | 129 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 127 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 122 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 119 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 119 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 117                             | 120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 118                             | 115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Kansas City     |                                 | 115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 114                             | 113                             | 111                             | 111 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 106 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 101                             | 100 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 100 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> |
| Minneapolis     |                                 | 123 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 121 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 120 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 118 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 109                             | 107 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 107 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> |
| Duluth, durum   |                                 | 110 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 108 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 107 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 105                             | 106 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 101 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 101 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 102 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 96 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>  | 94 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 94 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  |
| St. Louis       |                                 | 121 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 119                             | 116 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 117 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 113 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Milwaukee       |                                 | 123                             | 121 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 118                             | 118 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | 115                             | 113 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 114 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 108 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 108 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | 108 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> |
| CORN.           |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |
| Chicago         |                                 | 91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 90 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 89 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 85 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 86 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 86 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  |
| Kansas City     |                                 | 88                              | 87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 84 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 85 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 83 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 84                              | 84 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  |
| St. Louis       |                                 | 92 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 90 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 90                              | 88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 89 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 86 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>  | 86 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>  | 86 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>  |
| Milwaukee       |                                 | 91 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 90 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 87 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 88                              | 88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 87 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 87 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 87 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  |
| OATS.           |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |
| Chicago         |                                 | 46 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 45 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 45 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 44 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 44 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 43 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 43 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 43 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 42 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>  | 42 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>  | 42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  |
| Winnipeg        | 61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 60                              | 58                              | 57 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 57 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 58                              | 56                              | 56                              | 57 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 55 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  |
| Minneapolis     |                                 | 43 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 42 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 42 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 40                              | 40 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 40 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>  | 39 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 39 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 39 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  |
| Milwaukee       |                                 | 46 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>  | 46                              | 45 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 44 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 44 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 43 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 43 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 43 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 42 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 42 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 42 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  |
| RYE.            |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |
| Chicago         |                                 | 84 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 83                              | 82 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 81                              | 81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 77                              | 78                              | 75 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 76 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 76 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  |
| Winnipeg        | 80 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 78 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 78 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 76 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 76 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 77 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 74                              | 72 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 72 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 71 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  |
| Minneapolis     |                                 | 80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 79                              | 78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 77 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 79                              | 75 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 71 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  |
| Duluth          |                                 | 80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 77 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 79                              | 75 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 72 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 72 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 72 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  |
| BARLEY.         |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |
| Minneapolis     |                                 | 58 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 58                              | 57 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 57 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 56 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>  | 56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 56                              | 55 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 55 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>  | 55 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>  |
| Winnipeg        | 58 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 56 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>  | 54 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 54                              | 53 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 54 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 53                              | 52 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 53 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 53 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  | 51 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  | 51 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>  |
| BRAN.           |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |
| GRAY SHORTS.    |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |
| St. Louis, bid. | 25.60                           | 25.25                           | 25.25                           | 25.00                           | 25.00                           | 24.75                           | 24.50                           | 24.00                           | 23.10                           | 22.10                           | 21.10                           | 20.10                           |
| St. Louis, bld. | 28.70                           | 28.25                           | 28.00                           | 27.25                           | 27.00                           | 26.75                           | 26.50                           | 26.25                           | 25.00                           | 24.00                           | 23.00                           | 22.00                           |



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Syracuse, Neb., Feb. 14.—Corn is now grading No. 3. Some complaint of fly damage to winter wheat.—Farmers Elevtr., Inc., F. W. Mueller, mgr.

Springfield, Ill.—Winter wheat is in fair to good condition but it is reported damaged in places.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Feb. 20.—Practically all of the winter sown oats were killed, and in some sections of the soft wheat belt considerable damage resulted to the wheat. In the Pan-handle or hard wheat section no damage resulted.—H. B. Dorsey, sec'y Texas Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 21.—The great Southwest, consisting of a territory about 700 miles square, contains this year about 65% of the winter wheat area in the United States. Kansas and southern Nebraska compose about 60% of the Southwest territory, or 16,000,000 acres, or about 40% of the total winter area of the U. S. While the amount of rainfall for five months, from Sept. 1 to Feb. 1, was not greatly in excess, as a whole, as compared with last year, the distribution of this moisture has been such that conditions, we would say, are very satisfactory in the Southwest generally. The condition of the soil at the present time is such that the usual March winds will not do the damage they ordinarily would do. While we have had some very severe winter weather, the ground was generally pretty well covered with snow, and that which was not covered with snow was quite damp at that time, following the heavy snows that had melted just previous to the extreme cold weather.—Shannon Grain Co.

THE FINAL ESTIMATE of the acreage planted to wheat in Texas, last fall, is 2,927,000, an increase of 8 per cent over 1928.

### Farm Board Activities.

DALLAS, TEX.—The Blewett Grain Co., of Ft. Worth, as representative here of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, began buying wheat at \$1.21, or 3 cents over the market, on Feb. 22. When it comes to selling, who will stand the loss? The taxpayers.

INTEREST charges to June 30 are to be deducted when making loans to farmers on wheat. M. W. Thatcher, gen. mgr. of the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, St. Paul, Minn., states that the government loans to farmers must be liquidated by June 30. If all the pooled wheat is forced on the market in June what will be the prevailing price?

CHAIRMAN LEGGE said Feb. 24: "To the farmer who has co-operated with the federal Farm Board, joined his wheat co-operative, and marketed his grain thru the co-operative ass'n, it has not made a penny of difference what the market price is. He has not been affected by the fluctuations. The farmers and others outside the co-operative setup are the ones who are affected by the low market price of wheat, the co-operative farmers are not."

NO ONE seems to know by what process of reasoning the Farm Board decided on what prices the farmers should have for wheat or why the Minneapolis basis should be 10c per bushel higher than at Kansas City and five cents higher than Chicago. Will the farmers of the southwest consider this equitable? They have advertised to the world that we have a burdensome surplus of wheat to dispose of. Otherwise a goodly portion of this might have been through regular channels at higher levels and probably be moving out of the country.—Murphy Grain Co.

### Crop Reports.

WINTER WHEAT.—Reports from our correspondents indicate that except in Indiana and Ohio, the condition of the winter wheat is at this time generally favorable. In these two states there are many reports of winter damage, and there are scattered reports of damage from some of the others. Taken as a whole, however, prospects are favorable, with an ample supply of moisture already available for spring growth and to prevent blowing.

The following table gives detailed information concerning these reports. Columns 1 and 2 show by percentages, the reports that are favorable and unfavorable, and columns 3 and 4, in the same way, the reports showing damage and no damage:

|            | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Ill. ....  | 78  | 22  | 33  | 67  |
| Ind. ....  | 38  | 62  | 64  | 36  |
| Ia. ....   | 84  | 16  | 17  | 83  |
| Kas. ....  | 100 | ... | 26  | 74  |
| Minn. .... | 84  | 16  | 16  | 84  |
| Mo. ....   | 90  | 10  | ... | 100 |
| Mont. .... | 80  | 20  | 33  | 67  |
| Neb. ....  | 100 | ... | ... | 100 |
| Ohio ....  | 40  | 60  | 80  | 20  |
| Okla. .... | 100 | ... | 50  | 50  |

CORN.—Reports indicate that corn is still heavy with moisture in Ohio, Ind., and Ill., but generally down to a safe shipping basis in Kans., Okla., and Neb. The average moisture content in the different states, as reported to us is as follows: Ill., 21; Ind., 21; Ia., 20; Kas., 17; Minn., 20; Mo., 19; Neb., 17; Ohio, 22; Okla., 15, and S. Dak., 19.

### Federated Agricultural Trades Organize in Cincinnati.

At a meeting Feb. 12 of the leading grain, live stock, milk, produce and seed interests of Cincinnati, O., action was taken looking toward the formation of a league of business interests in favor of preserving the present competitive system of distributing farm products.

On the executive com'te are Chas. Strebel, representing the stock yards; H. D. Hooge, representing the Milk Exchange; Walter F. Eberle, representing the Mercantile Exchange; Ralph H. Brown, representing the grain and hay interests, and H. Trimble McCullough, representing the seed interests. D. J. Schuh is acting as temporary sec'y.

### To Spend a Billion Dollars.

President Aishton of the American Railway Association says that the railroads have preliminary budgets that call for the expenditure of \$1,050,000,000 during this year for capital purposes. This is a quarter of a billion dollars more than was disbursed for capital undertakings in 1929, which, in turn, exceeded by substantial margins the figures for 1928 and 1927, respectively.

### Illinois Grain Pool Formed.

The Illinois Grain Corporation has been formed with \$3,000,000 capital stock to act as a regional pool under the Farmers National Grain Corporation, with headquarters at Chicago.

Officers are G. C. Johnstone of Bloomington, pres.; J. C. Sailor of Cissna Park, vice-pres.; Harrison Fahrnkopf, temporary sec'y and general manager, and Robert A. Cowels, treas.

Other directors: John Stout of Chatham, Claude Thorpe of Clinton; E. E. Stevenson, Streator; Warren Watson, Ludlow; O. G. Anderson, Gibson City; Charles Schmitt, Beason; B. L. Baird, Williamsfield; Bert Loudenbach, Bement; Carl P. Griffiths, Pontotoc; Ralph Mills, Vermilion Grove; J. Fred Romine, Tuscola; George J. Stoll, Chestnut, and V. A. Wertsch of Delavan.

Evidently the Illinois Agricultural Association is determined to force the cooperative elevators of the state to pool their grain whether they desire it or not.

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Syracuse, Neb., Feb. 14.—Movement of corn in this territory has been very slow; low price seems to be the main reason.—Farmers Elevtr., Inc., F. W. Mueller, mgr.

Vancouver, B. C.—Grain shipments from this port for the crop year beginning Aug. 1, 1929, to Jan. 31, 1930, were 21,694,485 bus., against 53,127,613 bus. for the corresponding period the year before.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 9.—The first full cargo of grain to leave here since early last year was 280,000 bus. of wheat taken by the steamship Zitella, which sailed Feb. 8 for Rotterdam and Antwerp. The grain was loaded at the Baltimore & Ohio Elevtr. and was shipped for London firms.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Receipts during January, 1930, were: Wheat 1,207 cars, corn 335, barley 9, kafir-milo 189, cane seed 17, against wheat 1,626 cars, corn 490, barley 23, kafir-milo 546, cane seed 30 in January, 1929. Receipts for the last half of January, 1930, were very light, due to the extreme cold weather and blocked highways.

Denver, Colo.—January receipts were: Wheat 184 cars, corn 818, oats 19, barley 29, kafir-milo 1, mixed grains 2, hay 48, beans 231 bus., against wheat 283 cars, corn 1,284, oats 32, barley 43, kafir-milo, 5, hay 39, beans 120 bus. in January, 1929. Shipments for the same periods were: Wheat 34 cars, corn 192, oats 8, barley 6, beans 56 bus., against wheat 32 cars, corn 236, oats 9, barley 14, beans 45 bus. in January, 1929.

### Elevators Reported Full.

Reports from Kansas City, dated Feb. 22, were that a shortage of storage space had forced the Farmers Nat'l Grain Corp'n to discontinue the purchase of corn. J. J. Knight, the local representative, said 800,000 bu. of space had been contracted for and of that, only 65,000 remained unused.

He is appealing to local millers for storage space for wheat as public elevators, with a total storage capacity of 27,000,000, are now housing 24,000,000 bu. Why not build a modern rapid handling storage elevator of 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bus.?

The Farm Board can not stabilize prices because it can not control nor limit foreign wheat acreage, said E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, at a recent meeting at Marysville, declaring that under the Farm Board plan marketing wheat will cost the producer more than double what it costs thru his own established agencies.

### American Taxpayers Provide Market for Wheat of Russia?

Stanley Searce, merchant, of Ronan, Mont., recently sent the following telegram to one of the Montana Senators at Washington:

Hon. T. J. Walsh,  
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

Today's Associated Press carries several items interesting to the grain trade.

Russia must sell two hundred fifty thousand tons of wheat to raise money to pay for American tractors and farm machinery.

Hamburg, Germany, reports Russian wheat on hand, unsold and no buyers.

Under these distressing conditions, stabilization of grain market is necessary in order for Russia to sell her wheat and buy machinery.

Another item says Alexander Legge, former president International Harvester Co., now president Farm Board, favors Farm Board drawing another hundred million dollars to buy and hold American surplus grain.

Would suggest immediate Congressional inquiry to ascertain if Russian buyers of American machinery are exploiting American taxpayers.

(Signed) STANLEY SCEARCE.



### The Public Elevator at Indianapolis.

Following the fire in November, 1928, that destroyed the head house and scorched the tanks the Indiana Public Elevator Co. has built a new working house and additional concrete bins at Indianapolis, Ind. In the rebuilding other improvements were made so that the plant now is up to date.

THE HEAD HOUSE is 30x36 by about 300 ft. high, of reinforced concrete. Its equipment includes two legs each of 8,000 bus. per hour capacity, having Minneapolis V buckets and driven by 100-h.p. electric motors thru Falk Herringbone Gear Speed Reducing Units; two 2,000-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scales; one 1,500-bu. Monitor Oat Clipper; one 6,000-bu. Monitor 2-stream Receiving Separator, and an employees' elevator. Over the scales are two 2,000-bu. garners.

Above the cleaners are 9 bins and below them are 9 bins. The spouting is so arranged that the cleaners can be by-passed and all bins used; and on the first floor is a mixing hopper to which 9 bins are spouted. On each side of the house is a loading-out spout equipped with a bifurcated spout.

The two track sheds, one on each side of the house, cover two receiving sinks each draining to the legs. Cars are moved by a puller driven by a 40-h.p. motor and unloaded with 2 power shovels driven by 10-h.p. motors.

THE NEW STORAGE consists of 18 bins 112 ft. high and having a capacity of about 500,000 bus. These bins are filled and emptied by means of 32-in. conveyor belts above and below, driven by motors with silent chain drives.

A RANDOLPH Direct Heat Drier is located in one of the cylindrical bins at the corner adjacent to the head house. The two large fans of the 1,000-bu. drier are driven by 30-h.p. motors. Large garners over and under facilitate the operation of the drier, which is entirely cut off from the remainder of the elevator,

there being no opening from the drier or any of its accessories into the elevator, all doorways opening outside.

The old storage bins are 29 in number, 80 ft. high, and have a capacity of about 400,000 bus. These bins were equipped with new belts above and below, each 30 inches wide and driven by electric motors.

Altho of concrete construction these old bins were in bad condition due to open construction cracks and long weathering, and have been waterproofed with asbestos caulking cement and coated with liquid cement so that they now present an attractive appearance.

The general machinery was furnished by Sprout, Waldron & Co.

Bacon & Tislow designed the plant, which was built for the Nashville Warehouse & Elevator Corporation of Nashville, Tenn., under the immediate personal supervision of B. W. Grant.

### To Study Waterways.

An economic study of inland waterways development and transportation will be undertaken by a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. The study has two main objectives: To develop standards or tests which should govern in determining the advisability of proposed waterway improvements and the priority among such proposed works; to determine practical means of hastening the placing of the Government barge lines on a basis of private ownership and operation, including consideration of the requirements of the existing laws on the completion of channels and terminals and establishment of through rail and water routes and rates.

Spain's cabinet on Feb. 22 voted to keep in force the embargo against the importation of wheat decreed by the De Rivera dictatorship in April, 1928.

### American Engineers to Russia.

A party of 18 engineers from the United States arrived in Moscow, Russia, Feb. 14, to design grain elevators and cement manufacturing plants for the government.

They had left New York on the steamers Bremen and Berlin Jan. 30 and Feb. 1 for Bremerhaven and all assembled at Berlin for the rail stretch of the journey to the metropolis of central Russia. The men are in the employ of the Macdonald Engineering Co., which has a contract for the design and construction of elevators thruout European and Asiatic Russia, being handled under "Soyus-kleb," the "Cooperative Bread Trust," Export-kleb," the "Grain Exporting Trust," and other Government grain monopolies.

These contracts were negotiated in Moscow with the Soviet Government of the U. S. S. R. by J. C. Carter, vice-pres. of the Macdonald Engineering Co., after Mr. Carter had made an extended tour of the country to determine the requirements of the situation. R. P. Durham, pres. of the company, who had an intimate knowledge of Russian conditions from pre-war experience, supported Mr. Carter in the Moscow negotiations.

The Russian operations of the Macdonald Engineering Co. will be in charge of Mr. Carter. The company also agrees that Mr. Durham will visit Russia twice a year during the life of the contract.

Mr. Carter's place as vice-president in charge of the Eastern United States division of the Macdonald Engineering Co. will be assumed by P. N. Rylander, formerly chief engineer of that division.

Bulgaria has arranged for a 25% freight reduction on consignments of cereals from neighboring countries; but under the influence of agrarian agitation the ministry promises to repeal the regulation.



Reinforced Concrete Elevator and Annex of the Indiana Public Elevator Co. at Indianapolis.



# Illinois Farmers Elevator Ass'n Votes to Run Its Own Affairs

Promise of spring in the early February weather combined with intense interest in the activities of the Farm Board helped to swell the attendance at the 27th annual convention of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, held at the Pere Marquette Hotel in Peoria, Feb. 11, 12 and 13. Tuesday morning was devoted to greetings between friends and acquaintances in the lobby of the hotel and to registration of those in attendance. Rumors began floating around to indicate an impending struggle between the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n and the Illinois Farmers Elevator Ass'n for control of the latter organization in its connections with the Farmers National Grain Corp. and methods of marketing Illinois grain received by farmers' elevators. This awakened interest in the business sessions and the ball room of the hotel was crowded at each session.

## Tuesday Afternoon Session.

PRES. C. H. BONNELL, Rosemond, called the first session to order at 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Music was rendered by local talent as the room filled and came to order.

Rev. Wm. S. Shaw of Peoria invoked divine guidance.

WALTER W. DONNELLY, Peoria city attorney, made the address of welcome in the absence of the mayor, assuring the delegates and guests in flowering language that the city was glad to have them. He extolled the merits of the city and referred to its passage of a bond issue to build a river terminal for barges, which would be used in transporting grain and merchandise down stream.

E. E. STEVENSON, Ransom, 2nd vice-pres., made the response, thanking the city for its gracious welcome and expressing appreciation of its hospitality. He continued with:

## Control of Surpluses Necessary.

The present convention marks a milestone in cooperative ass'n work. Many problems have been mastered in the past, but many still exist and new ones are constantly arising. The most important at this time is the question of farm relief. Thru the Federal Farm Board we are given opportunity to profit thru organized cooperative effort.

I do not believe we can hope to progress far in this direction before we have learned to control the seasonal surpluses which apparently have so marked an effect on supply and demand. No effort to control or stabilize the price of any commodity can prove successful until there is some way to control the surpluses.

Marketing thru a central selling agency gives promise of control. Certainly it is necessary if control is to be obtained. The farmers now have an organization established thru the Farm Board which is expected to effect orderly marketing and eliminate speculation. In it is our hope for success.

PRES. BONNELL made his annual address, raising the question, "Where are we in cooperative marketing?" He said:

## Pres. Bonnell's Address.

Where are we at in this cooperative movement? To understand the present we need to know something of the past. Very briefly let us hit just a few of the high spots.

Cooperation probably began first among wild animals. The wolf pack cooperated and the drove of wild hogs formed a bristling ring or phalanx to defend itself against the wolf pack. One morning years ago I observed a bunch of ants digging under the head of a dead rat, and before sundown the tip of that rat's tail had disappeared beneath the ground—proof of a highly organized cooperative effort.

There was probably cooperation among primitive mankind even before the tribal form of government developed. I know very little about trade and business cooperatives before the development of the very successful trade guilds in the cities of Northwestern Europe about five hundred or six hundred years ago. These guilds were of two kinds—the merchants' guilds and the artisans' guilds—sometimes being combined in one organization. These guilds often performed many of the functions of government and the term guild hall came to mean about

the same as city hall, and the city hall of English cities is often called the guild hall today.

The influence of these trade guilds has reached down to the present time, and probably that is one reason why business cooperation has been more successful among the working and producing classes of Europe than in America.

Cooperation achieved its first marked success in the United States in the form of local mutual fire insurance companies. One of the earliest being formed by Ben Franklin about 180 years ago.

I think the first great business cooperative movement in America under the direction of the National Grange was started about 1870. Because of lack of business experience most of these ventures failed, and during the next twenty or twenty-five years further efforts were made, a few succeeding but many failing. It was not until along in the 1890's that a few farmers' elevators became firmly established, as did some cooperatives in California and a few elsewhere.

Now cooperative marketing agencies are handling, through at least part of the way to the general markets, about 20% of the total farm production of the country. But as a general rule they have not yet been able to bring about that orderly distribution to general and retail markets that is needed to secure approximate price stabilization on a fairly profitable basis. To obtain this desirable end seems to be the main object of the Federal Farm Board. The members of this board have repeatedly said that their aim and hope is to help the individual farm family back on the family-sized farm. But in order to do this they must have the hearty cooperation of these farm families.

I do not pretend to answer the question, "Where are we at?" but leave it with you to think over. I can only say that we seem to be entering upon a new epoch in cooperative marketing and are venturing into an almost unknown land.

SEC'Y LAWRENCE FARLOW, Bloomington, in his annual report covered ass'n activities. He said:

## Sec'y Farlow's Report.

The past year has brought us in contact with many phases of the cooperative grain marketing movement, from local management problems to organization work in cooperation with the Federal Farm Board.

The state legislature was in session at the time of our last convention. Your legislative com'te was instructed to prepare amendments to the Threshermen's Lien Law and the Landlord's Lien Law for the consideration of the General Assembly.

**Threshermen's Lien Law Amended:** Your com'te immediately got in touch with the Illinois Brotherhood of Threshermen and the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n and the three organizations agreed upon an amendment to the Threshermen's Lien Law, which was enacted by the legislature, signed by the Governor and became effective last July. The law as amended gives the operator of a threshing machine or corn sheller a lien upon the grain threshed or shelled for a period of four months, with a provision that the lien cannot be enforced against a buyer of the grain unless he shall have had written notice previous to or at the time of making final settlement.

**Action Deferred on Landlord's Lien Law:** A bill was prepared to amend the Landlord's Lien Law, but we were advised by friends in the legislature not to press both bills at one session, since such action might result in the defeat of both. However, the way has been paved for pressing the amendment to the Landlord's Lien Law when the legislature convenes next January.

**Change in Minimum Weights Defeated:** On May 1st of last year we received notice of a proposal of the Central Freight Ass'n to increase the minimum weight applying to grain by a provision in grain tariffs that the carriers would not accept orders for cars of less than 80,000 pounds.

Thru contacts formed in Shippers' Advisory Board work we laid our complaints before the Car Service Division of the American Railway Ass'n with the result that the proposal was stricken from the dockets of the Central Freight Ass'n before the time set for the hearing.

**Changes in Grain Standards Considered:** The chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has appointed a com'te to study the grain grades now in effect with a view to recommending changes in grades and grade factors. Your pres. and sec'y attended a conference called by that com'te at the University of Illinois on Aug. 21. Our purpose was to suggest changes

that will give to Illinois grain producers the highest grades that industrial value and keeping qualities of their grains will justify.

**Shipper-Carrier Cooperation:** Your officers have taken an active part in the work of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board. The Advisory Board is an organization of shippers of all the principal commodities that are transported by rail. Its purpose is to keep carriers informed as to car requirements and cooperate with them in the allocation of cars. Since the Mid-West Board was organized in 1924, car service has been almost 100% efficient.

**Federal Farm Board:** Enactment of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the setting up of the Federal Farm Board have ushered in a new epoch in the cooperative movement. The officers of this Ass'n have given the Federal Farm Board hearty support and co-operation. Your pres., sec'y and one of your directors attended a Grain Marketing Conference in Chicago in July and took part in the deliberations leading up to the organization of the Farmers National Grain Corp. Your sec'y served on the com'te of sixteen appointed to draft Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws, and has been a member of the board of directors since the company was incorporated. The present status of the Farmers National Grain Corp., its objects and purposes, will be discussed at another session.

While listening to reports of complications resulting from competitive cooperatives in some of our neighboring states we have been impressed with the marketing situation that obtains in Illinois and Iowa. The only terminal sales agency in the territory is the one sponsored by the local farmers elevators. Unfriendly competition between cooperatives is undesirable, uneconomical and unnecessary. This organization should earnestly endeavor to maintain and improve its friendly relations with all other organizations and institutions interested in improving agricultural conditions, keeping in mind at all times that the local farmers elevator must be preserved, perpetuated and made a part of any successful marketing program.

**New Finance Plan:** At the last convention a new finance plan was adopted which resulted in a reduction in dues for the average company. At that time there were 230 paid-up members. During the year we recorded thirty-eight new members and reinstatements. One company resigned and three went out of business, leaving a net gain in membership of 34 companies. At the time the books were closed on Jan. 31 the amount of dues collected was \$8,128.50, compared with \$8,863.25 the previous year under the car dues plan. Since the books were closed an additional amount of \$500 has been collected, bringing the income up to within \$200 of the previous year. The present membership as classified will pay \$8,736 a year, or within about \$100 of the amount collected on the car dues basis. Four more new members will overcome the deficit.

The number of companies in each classification is as follows:

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Classification—   |    |
| No. 1, less than \$100,000 annual sales.....              | 43 |
| No. 2, between \$100,000 and \$150,000 annual sales ..... | 78 |
| No. 3, between \$150,000 and \$250,000 annual sales ..... | 85 |
| No. 4, between \$250,000 and \$400,000 annual sales ..... | 37 |
| No. 5, over \$400,000 annual sales.....                   | 21 |

**Companies Show Gains:** While the average volume of business handled last year was below the previous year, our member companies have continued to improve their financial condition. More than 80% report net gain for the year. Seventy-five per cent have paid dividends on stock and about a half million dollars has been added to the surplus reserves.

TREAS. W. H. HINDAHL, San Jose, gave his annual report, showing receipts of \$10,694.99 and disbursements of \$9,723.59, leaving a balance of \$971.40 in the treasury. His report was accepted.

HARRY HEISER, Bloomington, head of the auditing department of the ass'n, made his annual report, saying:

## Auditor Heiser's Report.

I was agreeably surprised when I compiled the result of our findings for the year of 1929. We made audits for fifteen more farmers elevators than in the previous year. In 1928 86% of the elevators showed a net profit, with an average net profit of \$2,694 per company. That is, net after taking losses into consideration. In 1929 82% showed a profit with the average running \$1,980. The losses prevailed mostly in southern Illinois and were largely due to the crop failure, resulting in insufficient business to make expenses. The profits run less, largely because of the fact that deliveries of grain were impossible in the last half of November and all of December. This also caused the accounts receivable to average higher than at the close of the previous year.

We find the elevator companies are being resourceful. New lines and equipment are being



added, thereby keeping abreast with the times.

We had two terrible wrecks the past year among our audits. The combined loss of these two companies was more than \$70,000 and were made entirely possible through storing grain for patrons. We are sorry to report that a number of companies started storing again the past year, thinking they could help their patrons in threshing time by storing their wheat for them, with the usual result that everyone lost.

Even though the past year has seemed somewhat adverse, it is safe to say that the Illinois farmers elevators have added approximately \$500,000 to their net worth. Some may say that this is not true cooperation. It may sound so on paper, but we find that the elevator companies that have been foresighted enough to build up a surplus ample to provide adequate working capital are the ones that are in a position to serve their community best.

PAUL THIELEN, Bloomington, head of the ass'n's supply department, reported, calling attention to the activities of his department as a buying agent for coal, salt, flour, feed, elevator machinery, farm implements, fence, tile, and other commodities. Coal, he said, is the most popular sideline for elevators, 90% of the farmers' elevators in Illinois handle it.

GEO. J. BETZELBERGER, Delavan, head of the scale inspection department, reported his activities in scale inspection work. The two most necessary things for conduct of a grain business, he said, are a checking account with sufficient funds, and dependable weighing equipment.

Wagon scales are not suitable for weighing trucks. He called on Jos. Schmitz, chief weighmaster, for the Chicago Board of Trade, to corroborate his statement that trucks will overload ordinary wagon scales, even if the scales have capacity for weighing them, because two-thirds of the weight on a truck is over the rear axle, whereas the load in a wagon is evenly distributed over the scale platform. Weighing trucks accurately depends on use of a scale designed to take care of uneven stress at different points on the scale deck.

Scale companies have developed concrete decks and double decks for use with their scales. Such platforms divert rain and protect the working levers and bearings from the weather.

PRES. BONNELL appointed the following com'ites:

**RESOLUTIONS:** Henry Brown, Woodhull, for district No. 1; Frank Barkley, Yorkville, No. 2; Geo. L. Potter, Graymont, No. 3; V. A. Wertsch, Delavan, No. 4; Moe Greenleaf, Orleans, No. 5; W. H. Jackson, Fisher, No. 6; Dwight Davis, Owaneco, No. 7.

**CREDENTIALS:** V. L. Marks, Lake Fork, chairman; Henry J. Grieve, Edinburg; Jas. McCreery, Mason City.

Voting delegates from member companies in each district elected their own members of the nominating com'ite. Their selections resulted in:

**NOMINATIONS:** W. K. Glaser, Sublette, for district No. 1; H. T. Marshall, Serena, No. 2; G. S. Johnson, Shirley, No. 3; Henry Gering, No. 4; Chas. P. Keys, Beason, No. 5; A. R. Livingood, Atwood, No. 6; M. S. McClintock, Edinburg, No. 7.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

### Annual Banquet.

The annual banquet was held in the ball room at the Pere Marquette hotel and was crowded with over 600 guests. P. G. Rennick, Peoria lawyer, was toastmaster. Following community singing, led by J. H. Checkley, he introduced J. R. Howard, director of organization, Federal Farm Board, who made his address before the entertainment, because he had to catch a 9 o'clock train out of Peoria. Accordingly he made his address short. Essentially he said:

### Support the Farm Board.

The Federal Farm Board has for its purpose the benefit of all agriculture. Its policies are laid down by law to promote the farming industry and put it on a basis equal to that of industry. Included in its policies is minimizing of speculation, prevention of waste, control of surpluses and accurate gathering and disseminating of information and advice. A fund of \$500,000,000 is placed at its disposal for these

purposes and for loans to cooperatives meeting the requirements.

The Board is confined to a definite program, which means hard work. It may require years to work out and will certainly require cooperation on the part of farmers and their institutions. Its first purpose is to develop a better marketing system.

We need to re-define "cooperative marketing." From the standpoint of the local elevator it simply means collective selling by a definite group so that distribution is only service and the profits return to the producer. The Federal Farm Board means more. It is an assembly institution of great size and power, which does not come in competition with other cooperative institutions. Therefore it can maintain a control.

The purpose of the organization is not to set prices, but to equalize inequalities and bring about an economic level based on honest supply and demand. Manipulation of prices is one of the things at the bottom of the farmers' troubles today.

If control of business thru boards means that the government will be in the farming business, then the government will be in business.

Entertainment followed Mr. Howard's talk. This included a couple of singing acts, a whistling act, anecdotes from those whom the toastmaster invited to speak, and a movie of the process of manufacturing fencing.

### Wednesday Morning Session.

V. L. MARKS, pres. of the Managers' Club, was in charge at the second session, which was called to order at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

J. W. SHORTHILL, sec'y Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, Omaha, traced important factors in successful co-operative endeavor, following the lead in "High Spots in Farmers Elevator Management." His address was full of the homely, common-sense advice that sets him apart as a speaker. During its course he called attention to the fact that, whereas the Farm Board and those concerned with pushing its program, denounce speculation as an evil, business is demanding an extension of the future trading system to include other commodities. Also that conservatism demands the farmers preserve and perpetuate the things they already have, which have demonstrated their real worth.

W. C. McGUIRE, Maroa, independent farmer and grain dealer, who says he operates a country elevator for fun and raises hogs for a living, discussed growing and handling soybeans. His talk is published elsewhere in this number.

DAN ZEHR, Mackinaw, a representative of the Illinois Brotherhood of Threshermen, said threshermen and grain dealers have a common interest and should work together. He traced the passage of the Threshermen's Lein Law, whereby threshermen and shellermen were able to obtain payment of their bills at the elevators, and told about their willingness to work with the grain dealers, as demonstrated in their work with the grain dealers ass'ns for passage of an amendment to the law. Under the amendment the threshermen and shellermen must give notice in writing to the grain dealers, if they hold a lein against a lot of grain, as explained in the field report of Sec'y Farlow.

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

### Wednesday Afternoon Session.

PRES. BONNELL called the third session to order at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. He regretted the absence of Ward M. Buckles, comptroller for the Farmers National Grain Corp., who failed to put in an appearance.

SEN. FLORENCE F. BOHRER, Bloomington, talked on tax revision, denouncing Chicago capitalists who hold untold wealth in intangible assets such as stocks, bonds and mortgages, while the real estate holdings of farmers are burdened with taxes. Briefly, she said:

### TAX REVISION.

The problem of taxation is the most serious concern of government and solving it is the most difficult because a man's pocketbook touches his most sensitive nerve. Great economists and professors have endlessly worked on taxation methods, without success in evolving a perfect system. The present methods of taxation are based on and follow those in vogue in

1813, which seems ridiculous in view of the social and economic changes.

LACEY F. RICKEY, associate in grain marketing at the University of Illinois, discussed proposals for changes in federal grain standards.

JOHN MILLER, Galva, one of the 17 men who originally organized the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, precipitated a clash between the conservative element that wanted to maintain ownership and control of farmers' elevators, led by Sec'y Farlow, and a radical element that wanted to use a contract system for assuring the Farmers National Grain Corp. all Illinois grain handled by farmers' elevators, led by Harrison Fahrenkopf, director of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n grain marketing department. Rising on a point of personal privilege, Mr. Miller declared a rumor was floating to the effect that the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n was not co-operating with the farm board and Illinois agricultural agencies to further the program of the Agricultural Marketing Act. He demanded affirmation or denial and an explanation.

SECY FARLOW was called upon and traced the acts of the ass'n in co-operating on the farm relief program, explaining the point of difference between the com'ite representing the ass'n and the com'ite representing the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n. He said:

### Voluntary Marketing.

At the 1924 convention of this ass'n a suggestion was offered that we should become interested in terminal marketing and your sec'y was instructed to participate. Shortly thereafter a meeting was called in Chicago to consider formation of a terminal commission company to be owned by farmers elevators. Fifty elevators responded with representatives and unanimously voted that action be taken to this end.

A few days before the Iowa ass'n had held a similar meeting. That conflict might be avoided, it was arranged that com'ites from both ass'ns should meet and work together. The National Farmers Elevator Grain Co., Cooperative, was born. The Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n had representatives on the com'ite appointed for organization.

The National Farmers Grain Co. was refused membership on the Chicago Board of Trade because its method of pro-rating profits on basis of business done was contrary to the rules of the organization, whereupon a way around was found in the formation of the Rural Grain Co., a subsidiary, all stock of which is owned by the National Farmers Grain Co., Cooperative. The latter is owned by farmers elevators in Illinois and Iowa.

When the Farm Board was appointed and action taken toward developing a marketing system, your pres. and sec'y were called in on the conference and you were represented on the com'ite of 16 appointed to organize a central selling agency.

In order to cooperate with the Board the stock of the Rural Grain Co. was sold to the Farmers National Grain Corp., that the Board might have the benefit of an agency already formed to fit in with its plans.

After the Farm Board had announced its plans for the formation of regionals a com'ite from this ass'n met with a com'ite from the I. A. A. to consider methods by which the farmers elevators of Illinois might link up with the Farmers National Grain Corp. to divert business to it, and develop a Farm Board program for Illinois. Plans developed in the two organizations were found to differ.

Representatives of your organization considered the plan most feasible and to the best interests of Illinois farmers elevators and their stockholders, to be the open and voluntary route. Thru this method existing farmers elevators would subscribe to stock in the Farmers National Grain Corp. in proportion to the amount of their business. Voting would be in the hands of the elevators and their stockholders. Business going to the Farmers National Grain Corp. would be voluntary on the part of the elevators.

The Illinois Agricultural Ass'n demanded a close organization, to include all farmers elevators and as many individual farmers as would buy stock.

Under it an amount of preferred and par value stock would be issued for sale, and an amount of non-par value control or stabilization stock equal to the combined preferred and par-value stock in voting power would be issued to Illinois Agricultural Ass'n gratis.

It further suggested that the farmers elevators merge their stock in the central selling agency, regardless of the danger of their losing



individual interests thereby, and proposed a marketing contract be drawn up which members would sign, guaranteeing to ship all their grain to the Farmers National Grain Corp. These suggestions we could not countenance.

Iowa has gone on record as favoring the plan your com'te wants, getting business for the Farmers National Grain Corp. voluntarily on a basis of service. Iowa favors the National Farmers Elevator Grain Co., Cooperative, as a regional organization and suggests we cooperate.

MR. FAHRENKOPF was called upon to state his stand. He admitted the correctness of Sec'y Farlow's statements and that up to a certain point the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n had given every co-operation. He continued:

## Contract Method.

We have felt that the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n is all right as far as it has gone, but that it hasn't gone far enough. We want to assure the Farmers National Grain Corp. a large volume of grain and we don't believe this can be done by the voluntary method. It requires the use of contracts.

The stabilization stock to be held by Illinois agricultural ass'ns would simply assure farmer control, instead of possible manager control, because the I. A. A. is controlled by farmers.

The free operation of the law of supply and demand can be recognized, but control of Illinois grain will not be assured except by the contract method. Service is fine, but operating on service alone, cooperative grain will come in competition with itself.

If the contract method is used it won't be necessary to buy, lease or build elevators. Grain will be handled thru existing cooperatives and producers will control the destiny of their grain.

S. J. COTTINGTON, pres. of the Farmers National Grain Corp., Stanhope, Ia., read a paper on the activities and progress of his organization and urging its support. This was essentially the same as his discussion at the meeting of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Iowa.

Adjourned to 7:30 p. m.

## Wednesday Evening Session.

A business meeting was held by the Managers' Club in the Gold Room at the Jefferson Hotel at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday evening. Vern L. Marks, Lake Fork, was re-elected pres. and Walter Wellman, Ransom, was re-elected sec'y of the organization.

Convention delegates were in attendance and listened to the entertainment offered by a jug band.

THOS. PEARMAN, sec'y of the Y. M. C. A., after-dinner speaker, delivered an entertaining address much to the delight of his audience.

## Thursday Morning Session.

PRES. BONNELL presided at the fourth session, called to order at 10 a. m., Thursday. The ball room of the Pere Marquette Hotel was packed and an air of expectation hovered about it.

The chairman of the Resolution Com'te offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

## Resolutions Adopted.

### Inland Waterways.

RESOLVED. That we commend the efforts of the National Administration in promoting our

inland waterways and urge upon our representatives in Congress that they heartily support the effort that is now being put forth to push this program as rapidly as possible in the interest of agriculture thru the central west, and to the city of Peoria for its wholehearted co-operation in this movement.

### Tariff.

RESOLVED. That the same tariff protection be given agriculture as is given other industries.

### Taxation.

WE URGE a redoubling of all efforts to resist tax increases of any kind whatsoever, until our revenue statutes are so revised that the basis of taxation will be ability to pay rather than the ownership of property.

### License on Tractors and Trailers.

WHEREAS: A decision handed down by Oscar E. Carlstrom, attorney-general for the state of Illinois, concerning Section 9 of the Motor Vehicle Law of the State of Illinois, now on the statute books of the state, makes all operators of tractors for hire and trailing machinery pay a license fee based on weight of tractor and machine; and,

WHEREAS: This law affects threshermen and shellermen to the extent that they will be forced to charge a higher rate for their services, thus imposing an extra burden of expense on agriculture; be it

RESOLVED. That the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois do oppose this phase of the law and urge its early repeal or amendment.

### Grain Sales.

WE, the farmers and delegates assembled, authorize and direct the officers and board of directors of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, with the help of other Illinois farm organizations, to assist such agencies as will control and market Illinois grain thru the National Grain Corp.

### Farm Board.

WE PLEDGE our continued cooperation and support to the Federal Farm Board in all efforts to secure the broadest possible benefits to agriculture.

THE NOMINATING com'te offered a majority and minority report. Four of the com'te men wanted E. E. Stevenson for pres.; John Stout for 1st vice-pres.; John F. Carr for 2nd vice-pres.; Joe Major for treas.; C. A. Hunt and Chas. Schmidt for incoming directors. Three of the com'te men wanted the old officers reinstated, with the exception of the 2nd vice-presidency, for which position they offered R. B. Orendorff. The old officers they suggested were C. H. Bonnell, pres.; T. R. Cain, 1st vice-pres.; W. H. Hindahl, treas.; Joe Henebry and F. W. McLaughlin, directors.

It looked like a bomb was about to burst. J. C. Sailor arose to plead for harmony, reviewed relations with the I. A. A. and discussed its charge that the ass'n was controlled by managers of farmers' elevators. Joe Henebry expressed his stand for the freedom and independence of farmers' elevators, instead of attachment and control by the I. A. A. It was decided a vote should be taken by calling the roll.

SEC'Y FARLOW called the roll and as each member's name was called the voting delegate of that company came forward to drop his folded ballot in a hat on the table. When the roll call was completed the votes were counted by an appointed com'te and it was announced

that the minority report had won by a narrow margin of five votes. The minority report calling for re-instatement of the old and conservative officers, received 75 votes; the majority received 70.

Invitations were extended by Peoria and Springfield for holding of the 1931 convention. Adjourned *sine die*.

## Peoria Convention Notes.

Fred Wand, Decatur, was promoting the soy bean business.

INDIANAPOLIS sent Lew Hill, O. P. Lari-more, F. D. Roberts, A. N. Steinhart and Ed. K. Shepperd.

Other representatives of insurance companies present were V. R. Johnson, A. R. Schroeder and H. A. Canham.

A rush on hats was enjoyed by Peoria hat stores, when several of the delegates found they had lost their head gear in the shuffle of checkable clothing.

A goodly number of parties were held with the result that everyone declared the convention a great success and themselves the principal enjoyers of it.

Representatives of interior markets were E. B. Evans, H. I. Baldwin and H. W. Kapp of Decatur; H. A. Stotler, Streator, R. S. Ritchie, Bloomington, Lloyd E. Beach, Mendota.

SOUVENIRS—Pencils were given out by Jostes-Lusk Grain Co. and M. L. Vehon & Co. On the evening of the first day Luke Grain Co. presented each delegate with a carnation.

SEED representatives were G. H. Valentine of Warranted Seed Co.; Sam Reffil, Morris; W. G. Kelly, San Jose; J. C. Cruse, Chicago; C. D. Evans, Bloomington; F. H. Weeks and A. N. Wertheimer, Ligonier.

ST. LOUIS representatives were Frank Bubb, Bert Collins, Herman W. Danforth, Otto Gates, Ed. H. Hunter, B. F. Jostes, Chet Knierim of Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., Geo. C. Martin, Jr., W. E. Hotchkiss, Frank J. Sommer, E. E. Stalker.

IDENTIFICATION badges were supplied by the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. J. T. Peterson, J. D. Stevens and O. M. Earl of the company were in charge of putting the right badges on the right folks, while V. E. Butler supervised.

Representatives of houses selling sidelines to elevators were Harry G. Horton, J. G. Ireland, Paul Kling, G. E. Smith, E. B. Schuette and A. E. Tolman, salt; Rome O'Connell, Plymouth twine, B. M. Beeler, posts; H. D. Coons and Rob't E. Conley, fertilizer and chemicals.

BUILDERS and supply men were represented by Harry Quick of Geo. W. Quick & Sons, Geo. J. Betzelberger and C. J. Blake of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.; J. M. Deck of Kewanee Implement Co., D. M. Newell and Chas. Newell of Newell Constr. & Machinery Co., F. J. Conrad, Munson Mill Machinery Co.; C. W. Juergens, of St. Louis.

EXHIBITS.—A small model of a seed cleaner was exhibited by the Kelly Seed Co., in charge of W. G. Kelly and Leo Windish. A working model of a Newell electric truck dump was in charge of D. M. Newell and Chas. Newell. J. M. Deck exhibited a working model of a Kewanee All Steel Truck Lift. Lindsey Bros. had an exhibit of Plymouth twine in charge of Rome O'Connell. Several salt companies made a showing with samples they distributed among the delegates. B. M. Beeler was in charge of an exhibit of steel posts.

CHICAGO grain houses and their branch offices were represented by J. J. Coffman, C. R. Dehner and F. W. Smith of Bartlett Frazier Co.; Jack Brennan and Steve Kennedy of John E. Brennan & Co.; C. D. Olsen, Mr. Klyla and Mike Lavelle of James E. Bennett & Co.; Ross Livergood of E. W. Bailey & Co.; W. M. Christie of J. H. Dole & Co.; Gordon Hannah of Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co.; Wm.



L. to R.: T. R. Cain, Jacksonville, vice-pres.; J. F. Frietag, Normal, Henry Brown, Woodhull, and H. J. Grieve, Edinburg, directors; C. H. Bonnell, Rosemond, pres.; J. A. Henebry, Plainfield, director; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, sec'y; V. A. Wertsch, Delavan, director.

## New Officers Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.



Tucker, Geo. Booth and C. H. Stout of Lamson Bros. & Co.; Ed. A. Praeger of McKenna & Strasser; H. A. Rumsey and W. H. Debolt of Rumsey & Co.; Peyton E. Kries of J. C. Shaffer Grain Co.; O. J. Bader, J. J. A. Correa, A. H. Dysart, E. A. Kilpatrick, D. W. Jones, K. Murphy, H. A. Mulholland, W. G. Nelson, B. F. Traxler, M. L. Vehon and E. F. Wilson. J. A. Schmitz, weighmaster for the Chicago Board of Trade, was also present.

**Managers of farmers elevators and country shippers** present were W. S. Armsworth, Cisco; P. C. Allen, Manteno; Robert E. Barry, Latham; Chas. E. Banick, Villa Grove; F. E. Barkley, Yorkville; Guy W. Bender, Alexander; A. F. Bendschneider, Morrison; Oscar Berger, Amboy; Joseph Blair, Padua; H. A. Bonges, Ottawa; E. W. Bockewitz, Murrayville; Harry Brenne-man, Minier; John L. Brehner, New Berlin; Middle Buck, Cropsey; Verne W. Burtis, Waynesville; W. C. Carlock, Shirley; P. R. Chappell, Kane; Peter Coyer, Claytonville;

Roy Danner, Astoria; Arthur Dirst, Minooka; E. H. Dolder, Serena; Arthur Elliott, Lindenwood; Harry Emery, Roanoke; Ben Esch, Washington; R. A. Ewing, Malden; W. B. Fleming, Bement; F. E. Flick, Lincoln; A. E. Foster, Ladd; Geo. W. Gelswythe, Heyworth; Henry Getz, Tremont; Elmer Goll, Missal; S. O. Gray, Woodland; Robert F. Guenther, Peru; John C. Gummersheimer, Columbia; R. T. Gustus, Ophim;

P. J. Hack, Cullom; C. A. Hadam, La Place; John H. Heins, Pontiac; J. S. Henebery, Plainfield; W. M. Herbst, Franklin Grove; H. A. Henricks, Cerro Gordo; F. C. Hopkins, Altoona; Floyd Howard, Carrollton; Stanley M. Holliday, Towanda; R. M. Hodam, Ludlow;

B. E. Johns, Blue Mound; Vern I. Johnston, Sidney; E. T. Johnston, Sibley; Roy H. Jones, Monticello; Fred L. Jostes, Boody; J. C. Jones, Ridgefarm; T. D. Karnes, Fairbury; Chas. P. Keys, Beason; Thos. F. Keim, Findlay; P. G. Ketcham, Easton; Gus Kliver, Pisgah; P. G. Klein, McGowan; W. A. Kinnett, Orleans; Otto T. Krenz, West Brooklyn; S. B. Lane, Lane; H. Ledbetter, Pierston; O. W. Livergood, Ni-antic;

Vern L. Marks, Lake Fork; Glenn D. Marshall, Stronghurst; E. O. Martin, Weldon; G. E. Mellen, Mazon; C. E. Miller, Piper City; H. E. Morgan, Buckley; H. L. Mummert, Industry; W. B. Munson, Pleasant Plains; M. S. McClintick, Edinburg; L. E. McClellan, Morris; J. E. McCreery, Mason City; W. C. McGuire, Maroa; A. S. McMahon, Ocoya; W. E. Nagle, Canton; J. C. Nafzier, Danvers;

Albert Ostrander, Harmon; E. J. Olson, Stand-ard; Louis Paulus, Benton View; C. H. Porter, Pekin; C. S. Reeser, Benson; J. R. Reynolds, Paw Paw; E. H. Rieke, Reddick; D. Roudesh, Roseville; F. W. Robinson, Teheran; George W. Rohrer, Chatham; G. W. Robertson, Atwood;

Harry Scott, Clinton; A. B. Scheeler, Graymont; G. V. Scott, Royal; J. H. Schumacher, Verona; B. J. Sharp, Danvers; W. H. Spring, Stanford; E. A. Stauffenburg, Peotone; C. A. Stout, Moweaqua; W. B. Steele, Fisher; E. H. Stigerny, Arnold; E. J. Steele, Weedman; F. W. Stout, Ashkum; Richard Steging, Havana; Harry Taake, Troy; J. R. Titus, Woodhull; G. T. Hickman, Williamsville; A. J. Torri, Seatonville; Laurel Truman, Gifford;

J. P. Watkins, San Jose; F. A. Walton, Belle-ville; Carl Weakley, Prentice; G. A. Westlake, Elburn; C. W. Wellman, Ransom; J. H. Weid-ner, Dalton City; J. M. Whitaker, Granville; R. E. Wright, Leland; Otto F. Young, Stonington; A. G. Zimmerman, Penrose; A. G. Zinn, Wyandot.

### Seed Inspector of Chicago Board Passes.

Chas. F. Lias, assistant chief of the grain sampling and seed inspection department of the Chicago Board of Trade, died Feb. 21 at his home in Elmhurst, Ill., after an illness of more than a year. Mr. Lias was born at Lock Haven, Pa., July 13, 1868, and when the family left the farm Charles at the age of 12 entered the public schools of Altoona, Pa. After graduation he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., where he remained until 1889, when he went to Chicago, and a year later was employed as a helper in the flaxseed inspection department of the board. He earned promotion to assistant inspector and on the last illness of Sylvanus H. Stevens was placed in charge of the flaxseed inspection department.

In 1903 he was appointed inspector and registrar of flaxseed of the Board of Trade. Having made flaxseed a life study he was acknowledged an expert judge of this commodity.

In 1897 he was married to Miss Gladia K. Wormer of Bellewood, Pa., who survives him.

### Causes of Structural Cracks in Concrete Bins.

BY W. E. HART,

Manager Structural and Technical Bureau, Portland Cement Ass'n.

The cause of horizontal and vertical cracks in reinforced concrete walls of tanks is uncertain. Not having a history of the particular case or cases where this trouble has been experienced we can only bring to your attention what we consider the general causes which are usually responsible for such conditions. The general methods of construction, the length of shift, the daily progress of the work, the design of the concrete mixture, the methods of curing and the daily atmospheric temperature—all have an influence on the subject in question, so that without full information concerning each particular case only generalities can be given.

**VERTICAL CRACKS** are usually caused by two factors, namely, overstressing of the circumferential reinforcement due to the load in the bin and because of volumetric changes in the concrete due to temperature and shrinkage. Assuming a modulus of elasticity of steel of 30,000,000 and the usual steel working stress a coefficient of elongation of about .0006 will result due to the load in the bin, neglecting the effect of temperature and shrinkage. The modulus of elasticity of concrete being about 3,000,000 a stress of 1,800 pounds per sq. in. will be developed in the concrete which is obviously enough to cause it to crack. The distance between cracks will depend upon the percentage of reinforcement and the size of bars used. The distance apart of the cracks is proportional to the percentage of steel. Furthermore the closer the cracks are together the smaller they will be. It is therefore evident that, as far as cracking is concerned, it is desirable to use as small a bar as possible, at the same time maintaining the percentage of reinforcement required to keep the tensile stress within safe limits. The same principle applies to the use of flat bars.

The shrinkage which occurs in concrete as it dries out combined with the effect due to temperature changes sets up stresses in the structure which are of considerable moment and must be taken care of if excessive vertical cracking is to be prevented. The ultimate shrinkage of concrete amounts to about .00065 inches per inch of length. Of course this extreme condition is seldom reached, however, it is of sufficient amount to set up high stresses in the structure if not provided for properly.

The effect of temperature changes causing expansion or contraction in a structure is well known, but frequently in grain elevator construction it is neglected. The contraction in

concrete due to a 50° change in temperature sets up a stress of about 8,250 pounds per sq. in. Obviously this stress must be taken by the steel since the concrete cannot be assumed to carry more than 200 pounds tension. It can be readily demonstrated that the combined effect of a temperature change of 50° and shrinkage will require at least .3% of reinforcement if the elastic limit of the steel is not to be passed. This amount of steel is in addition to that required to carry the load in the bin.

Briefly the control of vertical cracking in concrete elevators or other structures of similar type is a case of using sufficient circumferential reinforcing so that the stress in the steel will not be excessive and so that the cracks which do occur will be closely spaced and correspondingly minute.

**HORIZONTAL CRACKING** may be attributed to several causes. In the first place the rate at which the forms are moved should be considered. If the forms are moved too rapidly the concrete will not have acquired sufficient strength to carry the weight above it. Visible bulging may not take place, but the set of the concrete is sometimes broken by the squeezing out of one section over another. This situation results in a weak plane which makes a point of attack for moisture and consequent disintegration until finally a visible crack occurs.

On the other hand if the forms are moved too slowly there will be a tendency to stick, and a lifting of the concrete results. Every elevator contractor has experienced this difficulty during hot weather when the concrete tends to harden quickly. When there is a visible lifting steps are taken to overcome it, but when it is merely enough to break the set of the concrete without any apparent separation it is neglected. The closest observation of the hardening period of the concrete is essential in order to determine the proper rate of moving the forms. The weather conditions, particularly the temperature, the thickness of the wall and the design of the concrete mixture all have an influence on the problem.

The volumetric changes in the concrete due to temperature and shrinkage may result in the formation of horizontal as well as vertical cracks. Construction joints which occur when the placing of the concrete is interrupted may open up if there is not sufficient vertical reinforcement to resist compression set up in the concrete by these causes. Planes of weakness which are not necessarily at construction joints may occur which will offer the place for these cracks to form. When concrete is placed in vertical walls the design of the mixture must be very closely watched to prevent the accumulation of water and fine particles at the top of a run or at intervals in the height of the wall. The presence of such a layer forms a plane of weakness where a crack may later occur due to volumetric changes.

The formation of such layers can be avoided by the proper grading of the materials, the adoption of correct proportions of cement and aggregates as determined by trial to give the desired workability and by the elimination of excess mixing water. Accumulated water may be dried up and its effects somewhat minimized by the introduction of a dry run of concrete, but this practice is not desirable. The material occurring in the top layer which is the result of the excess mixing water is not such as to produce good concrete even when mixed with succeeding dry batches.

**HORIZONTAL STRUCTURAL CRACKS** frequently find their origin in the hair cracks which have been formed by the shrinkage of the surface due to rapid drying out while the main portion of the concrete is still wet. The surface becomes dry and tends to contract but is restrained by the main body of the concrete. Tension is thereby set up in the surface and hair cracks form. Shrinkage of wet concrete is considerably greater than in concrete where a smaller amount of mixing water has been used. The tendency to crack when the water has accumulated at the end of a run is more



Chas. F. Lias, Chicago, Ill., Deceased



pronounced and shrinkage cracks are concentrated.

When a hair crack develops the tension is relieved at the surface and the point of maximum stress is transferred further back into the wall, causing the crack to penetrate or travel through the wall. Each alternate wetting and drying causes a swelling and contracting of the crack which has been formed and ultimately a structural crack is the result.

A condition of this kind is largely prevented by curing the concrete so that the rate of evaporation of water from the surface will be retarded. When the concrete is allowed to dry out slowly the entire mass will shrink uniformly, thus preventing these tension or hair cracks and one cause of horizontal structural cracks will be eliminated.

## Farmer Denies Need of Aid.

The farmer does not need government help. He can work out his own problem, said Howard Green at the Co-operative luncheon recently at the Blatz Hotel, Milwaukee. He said the people of the cities can be of far more value to the farmer than government regulations if they would give the farmer knowledge of industry.

An ounce of Mr. Green's sound judgment is worth tons of froth emanating from politicians who have been a failure at every business they undertook.

Mr. Green is the head of the Brookhill Dairy Farms located at Genesee, Wis., and they have a herd of eight hundred head of dairy cattle and also employ one hundred men.

Mr. Green has been active in the dairy industry for the past thirty years, therefore is no novice, and his declaration is particularly interesting in view of the most recent cry for relief for the dairy interests; and it is reasonable to assume that if the situation were as black as it has been painted in some sections, Mr. Green certainly would not have taken the position that he has. Mr. Green's industry, however, has always specialized in a quality product, and by constant work and application to his company has worked up a very good business based on quality products.

## Kansas-Colorado Pool Organized.

The Federal Farm Board on Feb. 8 completed the organization of the Kansas-Colorado Regional Grain Ass'n, which eventually is intended to put all other farm organizations in that territory out of the business of handling grain.

Three of the largest co-operative marketing ass'ns in Kansas joined in a statement indicating continued active opposition to the plan.

The capital stock of the new regional pool is \$1,000,000 and a permanent board of directors will be elected June 1.

E. E. Frizell of Larned was elected president of the board of directors; Dr. O. E. Webb of Milliken, Colo., vice-pres., and John Vesecky, sec'y-treas. Other directors chosen were: Homer M. Smith, Hesston; Bert M. Trostle, Nickerson; E. H. Hodgson, Little River; Thomas F. Jefferies, Leoti; C. C. Cogswell, Kingman; John Chittenden, Hays; H. L. Weeth, Peetz, Colo., and C. L. Hover, Longmont, Colo.

The executive com'te decided to apply to the Farm Board for a loan of \$2,000,000 with which to speculate in wheat, and for a "loan" of \$25,000 for organization purposes.

Grain from co-operative elevator companies at the local stations will be subject to the orders of the Regional Ass'n, which will pass it on to the Farmers National Grain Corporation for sale, and the latter will sell to millers or others if the market is high, or to the taxpayers of the United States thru the Grain Stabilization Corporation, if the market is low.

**Wheat in So. Africa.**—Wheat farmers of So. Africa are said to be worried over heavy imports of grain into that country. Pleas have been made to the government and a commission has been named, to investigate and report.

## Proposed Changes In Federal Grain Standards.

[By Lacey F. Rickey, Associate in Grain Marketing University of Illinois, before Farmers' Grain Dealers Ass'n.]

The United States Department of Agriculture uniform standards for the grading of grain went into effect in 1916. Slight changes have been made but the established grades have never been thoroughly overhauled. There has been a running barrage of criticism from various sources.

Like most things, these standards were not perfect, and during the summer of 1929, a com'te appointed by Secretary Hyde of the Department of Agriculture, conferred with various representatives of all branches of the grain trade and talked over various changes which might be made. This com'te has not made its formal report to date.

THE GENERAL theory of grading is that the grade designation should give as complete an idea as possible of the actual quality of the grain without setting up so many grades that the whole system is unwieldy. A complete description of the grain may be given by stating the numerical value of all of the recognized factors. This, however, would so complicate trading on contract as to defeat the purpose of grading. The opposite extreme is a very small number of grades. Somewhere between these two is a "happy medium" which, altho it cannot serve the purposes of all grain dealers at all times, will satisfy the usage of more dealers a larger portion of the time, than any other combination.

It has been suggested that since such a small amount of corn has graded No. 1 for the past few years, this grade should be widened so it will become more of a market factor. If we go back to 1920 we find that 28% of all cars of corn received at all inspection points in Illinois was graded No. 1. Under such conditions the grade should not be widened.

It has also been suggested that grade 6 should be done away with and the limits for sample grade corn raised. In 1917 over half of the receipts were called sample grade. It would hardly seem desirable to place more of your corn in the open end classification than is now the case.

HALF OF THE OATS are graded No. 3, largely because they are stained or slightly weathered. Since this factor is of little importance in determining the value of oats for most purposes, it is suggested that appearance be made of less importance in the grading of oats.

It was also suggested that moisture be taken out of the grading factors for both wheat and corn, either partially or entirely, that the grade be determined on the other factors, and the per cent of moisture stated separately. This would have the advantage of making the buying and selling of grain on contract a little more definite but would have the disadvantage of complicating trading procedure.

The question of examining and licensing inspectors was considered. At present, anyone appointed by the state as an inspector must be licensed by the Grain Standards Administration without question. The grain trade would certainly not object to any steps which might be taken to insure that the inspectors know as much as possible about the grain which they must grade.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT now has no control over the samplers. It is obvious that no matter how nearly perfect an inspection system may be, satisfactory inspections cannot be made unless the sample of grain taken from the car and brot to the laboratory for inspection accurately represents the actual contents of the car. Responsible men should be employed as samplers. They should be licensed, and their license should be revokable by the Grain Standard Administration. Their work should be carefully supervised, and then when it is found that any sampler is destroying the usefulness of the whole inspection service by careless sampling of cars, he should be immediately dismissed. The foundation is a

good place to start building a thoroly reliable inspection service.

The above constitute the principal changes suggested of interest to Illinois producers. Most of the suggestions will probably get no farther than the com'te.

## Unsolicited Merchandise.

A bill (H. R. 9445) to prohibit the sending through interstate commerce of unsolicited goods, wares or merchandise has been introduced in the House by Representative Esterly, of Pennsylvania. On and after passage of the bill it would be unlawful for any individual, corporation or partnership to send through interstate commerce, either by mail, express or other common carrier, for purposes of sale, any goods, wares or merchandise unless specifically ordered by consignee. The bill has been referred to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. This would prohibit country shippers consigning grain without knowledge or consent of the commission merchant. What next?

A Bill limiting dividends of co-operative marketing ass'ns to 8 per cent has been introduced in the Texas legislature by Mr. Deberry. These marketing ass'ns enjoy political regulations just as much as the independent dealers.

## Pres. Thomas Sees Field for Ass'n Work.

J. R. Thomas, of Carnegie, Okla., who last year was chosen president of the Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, believes there is a great field for the grain man and declares it to be the purposes of his administration of the Ass'n to be of real service and to strive to bring the trade to high ideals and better methods in dealings with one another and with their patrons.

Mr. Thomas started in the grain business in 1905 at Garber, Okla., with M. C. McCafferty. In 1909 he went to Carnegie, and bought the elevator there of the Home Grain Co., which he has operated since that time, believing in staying with a business once established.

For the past several years he has been a member of the board of directors of the Oklahoma Ass'n.



J. R. Thomas, Carnegie, Okla.



## Dust Explosions of 1929.

The explosion of grain dust that did great damage to the elevator of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., at Enid, Okla., Jan. 1, is a reminder that this hazard is still with us, although the record for 1929 and 1928 shows no loss of life and a property damage relatively light compared with earlier years when dust prevention was given less attention.

Two of the dust explosions in 1929 were in country grain elevators, one in a small terminal elevator and one in a feed grinding plant.

Investigation developed the fact that some alleged explosions were ordinary fires or a collapse due to weight of grain, or weak underpinning.

Following are the explosions of 1929:

**Apr. 26.**—St. Boniface, Man. Soubry Grain Co. No great damage.

**Aug. 30.**—Belgrade, Neb. Belgrade-Hord Co. Cupola wrecked. Loss, \$3,000.

**Oct. 15.**—Milwaukee, Wis. Smith Milling Co. Five men injured. Loss, \$25,000.

**Nov. 20.**—Haines, Ore. E. W. Hearing's elevator and warehouse. Loss, \$25,000.

## Oily Rags Start Fire.

Rags or waste saturated or even partly saturated with any drying oil continue to be the most dependable way to start destructive fires, breaking out after everyone has departed.

At Guide Rock, Neb., last winter L. W. Ely and his helper after supper one Saturday night oiled the office floor, and threw the oily rags into the stove, as reported by *Our Paper*.

While there was no blaze in the stove at the time there was a quantity of live coals which they thought would ignite the rags. About three minutes later there was an explosion; the stove door was blown open, the horizontal run of stove pipe was blown down and a hot blaze was directed to the ceiling through the section of pipe left standing.

Without doubt, Mr. Ely said, the heat was sufficient to have set fire to the lath under the plastering had the fire not been put under control immediately. He also is certain that had they gone home and the explosion been deferred a few minutes, he would have suffered a bad fire.

Had there been a blazing fire in the stove and the rags thrown in singly and with the drafts open they would have burned harmlessly enough. As it was the heat of the coals vaporized the oil into an explosive mixture before the rags commenced to burn and when they did start to burn an explosion was the natural result.

Floor oil is not only combustible, but mops, waste or rags saturated with it and set aside to dry will heat spontaneously during the drying process. Best burn the waste and rags out of doors, wash the mops in soapy water and dry them out of doors. If oily rags or waste are to be retained they should be kept in a standard metal oily waste can.

THE DIRECTORS of the Quaker Oats Co. at a meeting in Chicago last week announced, subject to approval at the annual meeting, a stock melon of 20 per cent for holders of common shares. An extra dividend of \$4 a share payable April 15 to holders of record April 1 was voted by directors in addition to the regular quarterly dividends on common and preferred stock.

THE IOWA DEPT., of Agriculture reports that there were 1952 brands of feed on that state's markets last year. Of these, 899 were poultry feeds, 233 for hogs, 147 for dairy cattle, 128 for beef cattle, 28 for horses, and 420 miscellaneous. There were also 77 brands of tankage and 220 brands of mineral feeds. The consumer can not hope to learn which is the most desirable by the buy and try plan so must depend upon the judgment of the retailer.

## Railroad Track Scale Tests.

In its report on track scale testing during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, the U. S. Bureau of Standards says:

The tolerance which the Bureau applies to railroad track scales in grain weighing service is that recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket No. 9009 and requires that such scales shall weigh correctly within 0.10% of the value of the applied test load. The complete performance requirements are quoted below:

Railroad track scales used for weighing grain shall be so maintained that when a test load, consisting of a one-truck short wheel base test car standardized on a master scale is used, the largest mean of any two errors found for different positions of the test truck shall not exceed one-tenth of one per cent, or one pound per thousand pounds of test load applied; provided, however, that no two errors shall be selected corresponding to positions of the test truck equal to or closer together than the distance between the sections of the scale. Moreover, the scale shall be corrected when it is found on test that the error exceeds one-tenth of 1% of the test load applied for any position of the test load on the scale. The manufacturer's tolerances on new scales shall be one-half the above values.

The number of grain weighing track scales tested by this Bureau the past year was 97. On the basis of the above defined tolerance 43 scales, or 44.3 per cent of the total number, were incorrect. The average error, computed as specified above, was 0.15 per cent.

Much of the weighing equipment in service at grain elevators and mills thruout the grain producing sections is of obsolete construction and incapable of complying with the exacting accuracy requirements stipulated in the tolerance specification. At many such points where not more than two hundred cars per year are weighed over the scale it is represented that the light volume of traffic and small capital investment do not justify purchase of the specified type scale. Fortunately, at the primary terminal markets where the greater volume of the annual grain movement is received, modern weighing equipment and competent testing and maintenance service are the rule.

## Flax Seed Comment.

Domestic and Argentine flax prices declined slightly this week in sympathy with the general depression in all grain markets, closing today about 4 cents under quotations of a week ago. Receipts in the Northwestern terminals were very light and reports coming from country elevators indicate that their stocks are almost exhausted. On the other hand, shipments from the Argentine continued to be heavy, the total for the week being 1,862,000 bushels as compared with 2,158,000 bushels in the previous seven-day period. River Plata Port stocks increased from 3,937,000 to 4,134,000 bushels.

In view of the fact that the linseed oil business is comparatively quiet, and in the face of the depression in the wheat market, it is surprising how little the Argentine market has declined during the heaviest period of the crop movement.

Linseed cake prices have continued to go downwards, due to the general heaviness of foreign feed markets. This increased the cost of making oil.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Feb. 21.

Samples of grain found during the Field Museum-Oxford University expedition to Mesopotamia in 1928, in the ruins of the buried city of Kish, "the first city founded after the Flood," have been declared by five experts to be barley. Three jars of grain were found in two ancient buildings that had been buried for thousands of years below the original surface of the mounds covering eastern Kish. One building was in a stratum just above the level where traces of a flood were discovered, which, according to archaeological evidence, occurred about 3200 B. C. The grain is now practically pure charcoal.

## Why They Fail.

In a recent article on "Why Some Trade Associations Fail," twelve different reasons are given. Some of them are of minor importance and some are fundamental.

Included in the later class are the following:

The trade association fails that exhausts its cooperative effort in passively resolving; or in drawing up vague ethical creeds; or in formulating codes of practice that are impractical; or, that expects by merely displaying practical codes on office walls, it can automatically eliminate all the human cussedness that makes a warfare of business.

The trade association fails that stops at the golf playing, good fellowship stage, however much friendliness helps at every step of a more practical program.

The trade association fails whose members are too big and don't have to, or so little it doesn't matter.

The words of the immortal Franklin, at the time of signing the Declaration of Independence, "We must all hang together, or we shall all hang separately," certainly applies to the different agricultural trades, at this particular time.

## Taxpayers Pay for Water Transportation.

The average time of all freight in transit last year was but 62.5% as long as in 1920, saving shippers \$45,000,000 annually in interest, due to improved rail service.

No additional improvement or reduction in cost of rail service need be expected, however, if the business of the carriers is to be diverted to the rivers at the expense of the taxpayers. C. D. Morris, chairman of the Western Railways Com'te on Public Relations, in an address to the Kiwanis Club at Oskaloosa, Ia., recently said:

If we are to give a large portion of the business the rail carriers now have to the boat lines, how are they to reduce the rate on what is left and continue to operate? All of us admit that the railroads are necessary to our welfare, that we cannot get along without them. This is particularly true of those of us who are located long distances from an improved waterway.

Boats on the Erie canal, an interior waterway, charge  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per ton mile for their service, while the railroads competing with it charge 1 cent per ton mile for similar service. The results so far, however, show that the people of New York state pay, in the way of taxation, 2 cents per ton mile for every ton of freight carried by the canal. Someone, therefore, directly or indirectly, pays  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per ton mile more than it would cost to ship by rail. It will not do to say that "the other fellow pays the taxes so that it costs me nothing." The facts are that all of us pay the taxes, if not directly, then indirectly, for the reason that taxes, like freight bills, are included in the prices we pay for commodities used in our everyday lives.

Chain Stores will be investigated by the Federal Trade Commission, which on Feb. 14 was given an additional appropriation of \$142,540 for this purpose. Why not investigate Congress? Let the poor chain store struggle with its own problems.

A Swedish royal ordinance effective Jan. 1, 1930, entitles millers exporting rye and wheat flour and wheat grits to refunds of duties on certain fixed quantities of corresponding grains imported by them within 6 months prior to export of the finished product.

## Books Received

Grain Grading Bulletin.—In a new bulletin, "Grain Grading Equipment for the Country Elevator," the U. S. D. A., explains in detail the equipment necessary for the proper grading of grain at country points. Such subjects as "Taking the Sample," "Test Weight Equipment," "Equipment for Removal of Dockage," "Moisture Testing Equipment," etc., are discussed, and there are pictures of 7 different pieces of testing and grading equipment. Copies of this bulletin may be secured free of charge, upon request either to the U. S. D. A., at 327 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, or to the department in Washington, D. C.



## Minnesota Farmer Elevators Favor a Fourth Regional Board

The twenty-third annual convention of the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n will go on record as comparable only to the Democratic nominating caucus of 1924, when so many ballots were taken before one presidential nominee could be agreed upon. This convention, in face of obstacles, voted down present regional grain marketing units approved by the Farm Board in order to establish one of its own.

In this connection it might be well to consider the ubiquitous presence of job-seekers, intermingling with the gullible and confusing issues in the minds of many, looking forward to a soft job at the expense of the rural population.

The outstanding high-lights of the occasion were the questions and answers regarding the Farm Board and its suckling infants which were led into disrepute in a half-satisfied state by Director McKelvie. H. N. Owen, a contributing editor of a leading farm-paper; Charles F. MacDonald, sec'y Duluth Board of Trade, and Asher Howard of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, were three on the program wielding the greatest constructive influence, the addresses of all of whom will be remembered and utilized in refuting pipe-dreams of the agitators for Farm Relief.

Permitting the rural population of the country to be exposed to such misleading information as was given out at the banquet is "just a little detail that McKelvie hasn't straightened out as yet." Surely integrity must be strangled before the latest "socialistic" legislation can progress beyond the hurrahs of the Soviets.

The balmy weather prevailing during the week of the convention, held at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, on Feb. 19 to 21, stimulated the attendance to almost 900. The lobby of the hotel was partially occupied with mechanical exhibits, vying for the attention of all elevator operators.

Following registration, the first session was called to order at 10:30, with T. O. Frederickson, president, Murdock, presiding. Several hundred attended.

Invocation by Rev. Phillip E. Gregory was followed by the address of welcome by Mayor Wm. F. Kunze, who presented President Frederickson with the key to the city. The latter responded fittingly.

SEC'Y A. F. NELSON, Minneapolis, read the report of the office he holds, which recorded enrolling 24 new members; that a greater number of farmers' elevators have sold or leased their property during the past year than in any previous year on record, with only two involuntary changes of ownership; and that district meetings held had been well attended. Mr. Nelson urged that young farmers be enlisted as stockholders of Farmers Elevators throughout the state, that the elevator may continue to exist.

The status of the war-time claims of elevators of the Northwest against the U. S. Grain Corp. is that the U. S. Senate passed a resolution calling for a list of those to whom money was due according to the books of the U. S. Grain Corp. This has been done and the claims mailed out for signatures of the various elevator companies.

Mr. Nelson also encouraged elevators to keep in touch with the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n and aid them in their program of better and more adaptable seeds.

The claim and traffic departments of the organization reported an average of \$4 per car shipped, with all except four claims paid in full. Work of the Northwest Regional Shippers Advisory Board was also reviewed, with the request that any complaints relative to equipment furnished, delay in transit, shortage of

cars, improper cooerage on cars, and other matters pertaining to the question of transportation be referred to Sec'y Nelson at once.

Caution was urged in the matter of extending the articles of incorporation of various elevator companies. This work is handled by the ass'n, which along with surety, workmen's compensation, and warehouse bonds, was said to have agreeably increased the past year. Over 70% of the members' elevators are now audited by elevator auditing specialists through the efforts and educational program carried on by the ass'n.

Sideline merchandising is increasing annually, according to a detailed compilation presented.

"No marketing plan," Sec'y Nelson concluded, "will be complete without the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project brought to a realization."

### Wednesday Afternoon Session.

SAMUEL R. McKELVIE, member Farm Board representing grain interests, started the second session with his rapid-fire soap-bubble act, the same as at the Iowa and the North Dakota meetings.

At the same time the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce requested Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas to explain what he meant by referring to the Chamber as "that old-time friend of all opponents of the farmer"; an ill-founded publicity stunt on the part of the Senator, cleared admirably by Mr. E. A. Cawcutt and President Frederickson at the banquet Friday evening.

"This federal farm board program does not contemplate elimination of the privately-owned grain trade. It does not mean the end of grain marketing or terminal storage business in Minneapolis or Duluth. It is not the government's purpose to injure anyone. There always will be a private grain trade, but our program may mean that concerns not rendering essential service will have to find some other business," McKelvie commenced.

He reiterated his charge that 40 per cent of all grain sales are speculative and that this huge volume of speculation results in tremendous expense and loss, borne eventually by the farmers. He cited bulletin No. 67 as authority for his assertion that \$200,000,000 is annually lost by speculation, which he also said fell on the growers.

He was asked if money bet and lost on a race-horse would fall back on the breeder of the horse. His only rebuttal was "If the grain trade is not speculating or making speculation possible, then who is?"

"If speculation is necessary, as the grain trade claims, the country has a right to know what it costs. The farmer is bearing the cost of our present marketing machinery." That the margin losses of non-farmers dealing in wheat futures are, in some mysterious way, charged up to the farmers with cash wheat to sell, was fantastically advanced.

"Expansion of country elevator capacity in the Northwest, for storage of wheat near the point of production, proposed by the Federal Farm Board, will not minimize the importance of the Minneapolis and Duluth markets as primary terminals," he said.

He declined to discuss market conditions, as well as declined to make any predictions as to when the farm board intends to start selling the big stock of grain, estimated at around 10,000,000 bushels. Neither would he state how long the farm board will continue to buy cash grain.

"The loan policy of the farm board thus far must not be regarded as permanent. Changes will be made to meet developments," he said.

(That is just another one of those annoying little details that hasn't been worked out as yet.)

The following questions were asked him:

MEMBER: I would like to ask Mr. McKelvie what the duty of the farmer is when he joins the cooperative elevator? Does he have to take out stock from the home elevator?

MR. McKELVIE: There are various ways of working that out. That is a very technical question. That depends upon conditions. A gentleman asked me if the Farmers National Grain Corporation is speculating at the present time. It is engaged in the ordinary speculation that is engaged in by anybody that is engaged in legitimate handling of grain.

MEMBER: They are hedging, are they?

MR. McKELVIE: I should say that instead of hedging being a speculation it would be a cinch.

MEMBER: How can they hedge their purchases in the future market with the future market less than \$1.20 when your purchase price is \$1.25?

MR. McKELVIE: That is a temporary condition, I assure you, brought about by the exigencies of the occasion and of the effort of the Federal Farm Board to assist in this situation. We do not claim to be superhuman. We are subject to experience and changes as the requirements take place. As I have said in my statement which I read here, what the Federal Farm Board is doing now with reference to the handling of grain may not be regarded as its permanent policy. The Farmers National Grain Corporation as it establishes its membership throughout this region will represent its members selling that wheat for them to the very best advantage it can, regardless of what the grade may be. But the loan basis, or rather the basis upon which it has been buying wheat, has been for No. 1 and No. 2 wheat.

MEMBER: We shipped in stored grain to make room for more grain to store and bought hedges against it. What is your advice under those conditions?

MR. McKELVIE: You sold the grain, you say, and bought the options?

MEMBER: Yes.

MR. McKELVIE: That is where you are out of luck. I say there is nothing we can do about that. If you got rid of your grain and bought the options I don't know anything that we can do about that.

MEMBER: We still have got our options on our hands.

MR. McKELVIE: I expect you have.

MEMBER: In case of a local elevator affiliating itself with the national corporation, what is the membership fee, if any, required of that local elevator?

MR. McKELVIE: In the National the membership is a cent a bushel payable 10 per cent in cash and the balance over a period of five years.

MEMBER: What I am getting at is the membership in the regional that the local elevator affiliates with.

MR. McKELVIE: There are three groups operating in this region and each has its separate charge for member.

MEMBER: By taking out a membership in the regional, does that same elevator taking it out in the regional have to take it out in the National?

MR. McKELVIE: Yes, sir, that is right. The Federal Farm Board is loaning money at the present time on grain in farm warehouses in North Dakota and Montana. Those states each have a Farm Storage Act. Now, the extent to which that may develop is a matter of experience and is not subject to arbitrary conclusions by anyone at the present time. Farm storage has its hazards, as every practical grain man will recognize. This year some of those hazards were reduced to the minimum because in the first place the grain was dry and went into storage in good condition, and the probability is that it will come out of storage in the same condition because its manager knows all the farmers about. He knows a great deal about the extent of their liability. He is in a position to investigate these warehouses and knows the condition of the grain. So that it may be developed along quite practical lines in connection with the local elevator management.

MEMBER: In your talk you said there was only three organizations in the northwest that are recognized by the National Grain Sales agency?

MR. McKELVIE: Yes, sir.

MEMBER: Who is selling the futures now? We see now that May wheat is below \$1.20. What is the reason for that? I can't understand why somebody will sell wheat for less than cash prices at a future date.

MR. McKELVIE: I can't tell you about that. I can't tell you why they might do that.

MEMBER: It doesn't seem logical, does it? If I had wheat here and I offered to sell it to you for \$1.20 for May delivery and I could get



one dollar and a quarter today it wouldn't be natural for me sell it on May delivery.

MR. McKELVIE: No, it wouldn't.

MEMBER: I should think then, in the case of an elevator having a thousand bushels of stored grain on hand that he would push that on the market today and buy May futures against it, he would have it back at 5 cents less than he sold it for and he could take delivery from the party who sold it and take delivery in May.

MR. McKELVIE: I will admit to you, my friend, that the spot price compared to the future has gone somewhat awry, but I think that is more or less a temporary condition. The question is about this advance of money. The money is advanced to the Farmers National Grain Corporation, then to the regional and the regional in turn loans it to the local elevator.

MEMBER: Who decides the responsibility of the loan assumed by the local elevator?

MR. McKELVIE: The officers of the local elevator.

MEMBER: Supposing that the local elevator is not in good financial condition?

MR. McKELVIE: I will say this to you; I just want to emphasize this point. The question from the gentleman is about an elevator borrowing money if it is not in good financial condition. I said that was just too bad for that elevator. Here is what I mean: The Federal Farm Board in loaning its money is not going to loan it upon a basis that it is necessary to go out and ask a group of directors of a farmers' elevator to sign the note. When an elevator is in that condition they are going to have a tough time getting money from the federal government. Our point is this, that an elevator company or any other co-operative unit should be in such financial condition or should get itself into such financial condition that it can borrow as a going enterprise just the same as I, the owner of a concern, can go there and borrow money over the signatures of the officers of my company instead of asking all my directors to come in and sign that note. It is a thing that business doesn't do, and it is a thing that farmers are not going to be called upon to do.

MEMBER: As I understand it, it is up to the farmer to get this money from the government and I understood that whenever the farmer delivers the grain to the elevator he receives a storage ticket, and the elevator of course is authorized by a local unit to issue this check payable to the farmer. That is the way we were doing it.

MR. McKELVIE: Yes, the local elevator becomes a part of the borrower though. He signs that obligation. The local elevator endorses that obligation.

MEMBER: Won't No. 3 and mixed wheats be marketed?

MR. McKELVIE: If you are a member the National Grain Corporation will market the wheat.

MEMBER: I understood you wanted No. 1 and 2 wheat.

MR. McKELVIE: The basis upon which we have been buying has been upon No. 1 and No. 2. They will market the wheat for you at a sales agency.

H. N. OWENS, Contributing Editor, "The Farmer," St. Paul, one of the leading agricultural authorities of the Northwest, sounded a warning against ignoring the basic law of supply and demand in consideration of what the Federal Farm Board can do.

"The farm board has been created by the government and it is here. In discussing agriculture's problem, however, very many persons, even including economists who should know better, disregard an important factor, which is the actual limitation on the demand for food. No matter how much his wealth increases, a man will not eat much more food. In respect to demand, there is no parallel between the products of agriculture and those of industry.

"The price of wheat is not made in the market, but in production. The law of supply and demand will continue to fix the market price of wheat." Mr. Owen's address will appear in an early number.

### Wednesday Evening Get-Together Banquet.

The annual "Dutch-treat-banquet" was held Wednesday evening by delegates to the convention. A number of those present spoke, telling jokes or reciting incidents and experiences.

### Thursday Morning Session.

The following com'ites were appointed at the opening of the third session:

RESOLUTIONS: P. D. Gilbertson, Glenwood; J. H. Lewis, Kerkhoven; C. R. Saxon, Round Lake; J. W. Evans, Montevideo; Chas. Hofstrom, Windom; Oscar A. Olson, Truman, and Fred Seidensticker, Wheaton.

AUDITING: Theo. Edenstrom, Wolverton; C. A. Erickson, Hallock, and Theo. Torgrimson, Kenneth.

CREDENTIAL COM'ITE: N. B. Leines, Willmar; J. C. Jensen, Taunton, and H. E. Keene, Kimball.

BY-LAWS COM'ITE: J. E. Brin, Stewartville; V. H. Hanson, Herman, and Albert Immer, Jeffers.

RECOMMENDATIONS COM'ITE: S. S. Beach, Hutchinson; H. A. Frederickson, Windom, and John Klucas, Waverly.

The forenoon was devoted to open discussion on "What do you consider the greatest problem confronting the Farmers Elevator?"

C. R. SAXON, Round Lake, stated the problems today are the same as they were 30 to 35 years ago, i. e., to bring more dollars into the community. "Quit hollering 'overproduction,' it is not the problem. We cannot control acreage, production, sunshine or rain." He urged holding grain back on the farm, and a universal educational program for stockholders.

J. P. QUAMME, Pelican Rapids, illustrated his point with the story of the popular newlywed of the village who was presented with a silver cup upon the birth of twins. He refused the token of esteem, thinking competition was involved, and when pressed for an answer replied he didn't want to obligate himself to compete for the cup every year. Farmers' elevators, he said, should compete for business at their station, and not wait for it to roll in.

W. M. MACHEMEHL, Lester Prairie, related the decline of wheat production in his territory, and inferred that as the handling of wheat brought in continually lowering income then the side-lines must be proportionately increased to carry the overhead.

He questioned the ability of the Farm Board to resell this \$1.25 a bushel wheat at a profit, considering the heavy overhead, interest, etc. He couldn't see where the Farm Board could be of much service.

The probable success of the Farm Board was compared with the failure of prohibition, indicative of the results to be expected from any governmental embarkation in business.

"Supply and demand control price! One Monday morning some 5,000 cars reached the Minneapolis market. Receipts at other markets were normal, but the heavy influx at Minneapolis depressed the price 3 cents a bushel. No amount of government legislation or manipulation would have remedied this situation."

PRES. FREDERICKSON cited efficient elevator management as the most important factor in building the success of any local institution. "Wear out rather than rust out!" he suggested. "Service is the only way to lift any indebtedness that may exist."

FRANK SLOAN, sec'y of the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, said he had been censured from all sides for bucking Farm Board legislation, in outlining what a heavy burden this governmental set-up will be on the farmers. He estimates it will cost the farmers of South Dakota alone some \$400,000. "Give me that amount and I'll set up a marketing organization without any government aid."

He urged that his listeners not join the North West Grain Ass'n, but rather, to set up their own organization, leaving local co-operatives entirely independent and without the loss of their individuality, so in the event the marketing unit crashes that the local elevators will be able to continue as in the past.

H. L. ALTMAN, auditor, recited the advantages of an audit by a specialist; stated that hedging was necessary regardless of the action of the Farm Board. "The individual farmer will soon be educated to hedge his own grain. Governmental price fixing will lead to disaster,"

he warned. Much applause followed this assertion.

Asked what to do in removing a hedge today on stored grain sold long ago, he said, "If you haven't capacity at local points to store grain, then don't store it. At the present time, and as long as the Farm Board will pay \$1.25 for wheat, it is not a good policy to hedge."

General discussion developed that a large proportion of the elevators of Minnesota have discontinued the practice of storing grain, and from what the balance heard at this session many more can be expected to follow suit.

### Thursday Afternoon Session.

The three-piece orchestra, with song-leader, opened the fourth session.

A moving-picture of the collection, sorting, processing, cleaning, shipping and use of Reef-Brand Oyster Shell was first on the program, which interesting film was shown to about 500.

GOVERNOR THEO. CHRISTIANSON next gave an economic treatise on trade balances of nations, viewed from the standpoints of agriculture and industry. He desires to make the country economically sufficient.

"Two steps that America can take today to make prosperity more nearly universal, are the raising of agriculture to a basis of equality with industry, particularly in the matter of tariff protection, and the development and utilization of inland waterways, providing cheaper transportation for the Northwest and other inland states.

"Economists tell us that prices received by agriculture for its products must be increased one-sixth to restore agriculture to parity with industry. The first step to create such equality must be readjustment of the tariff, by raising agricultural schedules, lowering industrial schedules, or a combination of the two. Bills thus far introduced in Congress have failed to bring about the equality which is imperative if farmers are to attain their full share of prosperity. Railway rates will probably not be reduced, but deepening the upper Mississippi River to nine feet should be hastened, and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway constructed as soon as possible.

A. L. BERG, Baltic, S. D., President of the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n and a member of the North West Grain Ass'n, explained the structure of the latter organization.

W. J. KUERT, manager of the North West Grain Ass'n, followed Mr. Berg with more details of the structure, just the same as at the Grand Forks convention two weeks before. He admitted three regional units in the Northwest would incur much greater expense than one and lead to much more confusion, but that this deplorable situation could not be avoided.

Charts were shown depicting the relationship of the producer to the elevator, to the regional marketing unit, to the Farmers National Grain Corporation, to the Farm Board. The North West Grain Ass'n is, obviously therefrom, going to engage in the auditing, traffic, bonding and insurance, side-lines and other supplies, and propaganda enterprises.

Now, the Northwest has been divided into 26 districts for the purpose of having representative directors from all territories. The N. W. Grain Ass'n is a stock corporation with \$2,000,000 capital, it is understood. Their first aim will be to set aside a surplus reserve of \$3,000,000.

A \$20 share of stock must be subscribed for each 1,500 bushels of grain handled annually for an average over the past three years. Ten per cent is to be paid in cash, the balance due during the next five years. The balance may be paid for at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent a bushel on terminal sales of grain. Country elevators can buy stock, not farmers. This stock can only be sold at the end of 5 years if another buyer is found.

Farmers have three modes of marketing: the outright sale, the storage and loan method, and



the seasonal pool. The inter-relationship of regional units to the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and existing arrangements for exchange of stock, as well as the basis for dividends, were explained at this point, along with a plea for huge volume of business.

Seats on the various exchanges must be obtained, it was agreed, with no reference being made as to why. Buying a seat on an organized exchange, when such exchange was held by "relief" advocates to be "all wrong," etc., was rather puzzling.

In this connection it was stated that the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce had a rule placing the minimum interest charge to non-members at 7 per cent. Mr. Kuhrt didn't know how they would get around that to give cheaper interest, but suggested reflecting the savings from the higher interest charge back in the way of a patronage dividend.

"Orderly marketing" was stressed, it appearing to be the intention of the N. W. Grain Ass'n to hold grain off the market until the proper time. Nothing was said about who would judge when the proper time arrived. Nevertheless it is hoped to save the elevators a lot of money.

All stored wheat will be classified according to protein and grade, to aid the country manager to get the premium due at the time of sale.

It was again said that no car of grain is to be sacrificed (?) because of a glutted market; that the Farmers National Grain Corporation will absorb all cars that "go begging" and will pay the highest price therefor. The N. W. Grain Ass'n and the Farmers National Grain Corp. will not speculate with the cash grain.

Good housekeeping at country points will be insisted upon, and a set of policies governing country elevator operation invoked.

Line companies cannot buy stock in the Farmers National Grain Corp., but rather only 100 per cent actively engaged farmer-owned country elevators issuing patronage dividends, and doing more business with members than with non-members. Also, to qualify, either an 8 per cent maximum dividend clause must be in force or the one vote per member system employed.

Farmers can get a release from regional units and sell their grain to an independent or line elevator, if desired.

If farmers would not accept stock in place of patronage dividends and issue an acceptance to the elevator, which prejudice is doubly strong in Minnesota because of the double liability law, the money must be paid. This double liability feature of Minnesota stock is in the course of being removed from the statute books, according to one in a position to know.

All grades and qualities of wheat will be purchased by the N. W. Grain Ass'n after they get well under way. "We will do the best we can. We will also try to develop better quality and grades of wheat and other grades throughout the territory," Mr. Kuhrt stated.

Independent elevators cannot become members of the N. W. Grain Ass'n "but can sell out to farmers, and the N. W. Grain Ass'n will loan money to local farmers, up to 60 per cent, to buy out independent and line elevators."

Where there are two farmers' elevators at a single station, both must be organized under the Capper-Volstead act to function under the by-laws of the N. W. Grain Ass'n. If there is no necessity of two local organizations and two elevators, then only one will be accepted into the N. W. G. A.

Local elevators will be individually liable for any losses individually incurred, but in case they become totally defunct then all stockholders in the N. W. G. A. will share the loss in accordance with the amount of stock held. Losses incurred by the N. W. G. A. and the Farmers National Grain Corporation will be also shared by local elevators in proportion to stock held.

No reference was made to losses on stock in the N. W. G. A.

Side-lines must not necessarily be purchased through the N. W. G. A.

When asked why the N. W. G. A. plans to use present existing marketing methods after legislators set out to establish an entirely new marketing machine, Mr. Kuhrt's only lame answer was that they had to become members of organized exchanges and handle grain as in the past in order to protect themselves. No answer was forthcoming to the question, "Then why all the noise about some new grain marketing machinery; no departure has been made." Mr. Kuhrt stated they hoped to be strong enough to leave the exchange at some (distant) future date.

Asked why the N. W. G. A. and the Farmers National Grain Corp. should hedge, Mr. Kuhrt replied: "We must get the majority of the grain in order to stabilize values before we can vary from present grain trade practices. In the meantime we have no thought of differing from present marketing machinery, and will charge the same commission as paid at present. We can and we will try to handle up to 50 per cent as much grain from independents as from members.

"We will finance the side-line business of members only, and at some later date. Before side-lines are financed, however, each elevator will be studied individually and the needs of the communities estimated with skill."

Testimony offered from experience verified that the red-tape necessary and the delays involved in borrowing government funds eventually cause 5 per cent money to cost 7 per cent, due to the increased overhead. Mr. Kuhrt insisted he had been successful in having much of the red-tape cut.

A public audit of the books of elevators financed will probably be required by the N. W. G. A., Mr. Kuhrt said. This, however, is just another one of these little annoying details that hasn't been worked out as yet.

Organization work will commence in South Dakota with meetings throughout the grain territory, to be followed by the same in Minnesota. "The farmers will be expected to take the initiative," he concluded.

H. A. FELTUS, traffic man for the organization, related the legal phases of the N. W. G. A., quite uncomplimentary thereto. He boosted the Breckenridge style of regional marketing unit and urged its adoption. Having a fourth body in the Northwest would provide almost four times as many jobs for at least a short time.

Mr. Feltus concluded with reciting Mr. Legge's statement of "We must find a better marketing system than is in vogue at present, or die."

The discussion following disclosed many weak points in the Farm Board's plans.

## Friday Morning Session.

S. S. Beach, Hutchinson, opened the fifth session with a plea for friendliness regardless of what action was to take place at the afternoon session.

At this point a telegram from Mr. McKelvie was read stating that the Farm Board would not recognize any more regional marketing units. This was, of course, contrary to what Mr. Cottingham had told the North Dakota convention. "The Farm Board has reached its limit on such matters," the convention was told.

P. F. SCHEUNEMAN, Minneapolis, chairman of the Heavier Loading Com'te, N. W. Regional Shippers Advisory Board, and traffic manager of the Monarch Elevator Co., stated shippers were interested in getting cheaper and better transportation. This is within their individual power, he illustrated, as follows:

The average car loaded with grain today weighs only 68,000 pounds. If this average would be brought up to 80,000 pounds per car, then instead of using 1,350,000 cars this same amount of grain could all be handled in 180,000 cars less. This would mean a saving of several million dollars to shippers.

The argument developed at the Grand Forks meeting about how cheap the Canadian grain rate was compared with the U. S. rail rate. This argument was refuted with the statement that U. S. railroads pay \$1,000,000 in taxes a day, which situation is not even proportionately true in Canada. "And the matter of government operation, as everyone knows, is most unsatisfactory. This had a fair trial and was found sadly wanting."

A car of grain is not considered overloaded unless it is loaded 10 per cent above the grain line. If the car has no grain line it will never be considered overloaded and no penalty will ever be invoked by the carriers.

The question was raised regarding a car of screenings, the minimum for which is 40,000 pounds. If a car is loaded to the grain line and still falls under this 40,000-pound minimum, the weight would be the basis for the rate rather than the minimum, and no penalty would be applied.

The matter of bulkheading cars is now before the Interstate Commerce Commission. One clean-out car a year for each kind of grain has been almost unanimously preferred by shippers rather than bulkheading. Only one clean-out car a year for each grain is now allowed, which ruling covers all wheats as one grain. An adjustment is promised, however, by the regional advisory board, wheat and durum to probably be classed as two grains hereafter.

GEO. T. SIMPSON, Minneapolis, attorney handling war-time claims for the elevators, again reviewed details connected with the collection of same, much the same as he did last year.

H. A. FELTUS, Minneapolis, discussed ass'n traffic work, pointing out that the railroad company cannot refuse to issue a B/L on a loaded car on the date loaded just because the local agent insists "the local freight will not be along until the next day." Shippers complained they had trouble filling contracts because of this. It developed that shippers would be justified in filing claim on this count.

P. D. GILBERTSON, Glenwood, in closing the morning session, read the resolutions, which were again re-read in the afternoon. Out of the original 18 resolutions, 17 were adopted as read. The other resolutions, endorsing the North West Grain Ass'n and pledging support, was voted down. A new resolution was substituted in its place endorsing the "Breckenridge set-up," which resolution passed by a vote of 51 for and 42 against.

## Friday Afternoon Session.

The fifth session was opened with a proposal to reject the present marketing set-up of the federal Farm Board and to undertake the formation of an independent ass'n composed exclusively of farmers' elevator co-operatives such as was developed at a meeting at Breckenridge, Minn., last October. This was debated to a finish.

With this nucleus, which was planned to include elevator companies in the two Dakotas, Montana and Minnesota, a fourth regional marketing unit was born, despite the telegram from McKelvie, which was re-read, and which sternly stated that no further marketing units would be recognized.

The new body is to be known as the Co-operative Farmers Northwest Grain Corporation, and is said to have been tentatively recognized by the Farm Board prior to the formation of the N. W. Grain Ass'n, and the others. This means no government money will be available to the new group.

"A wheat marketing policy based on an ultimate seasonal pool," Mr. Feltus declared, "is foredoomed to failure."

"The American people will never agree to a permanent policy of bidding up wheat prices over the world quotations and then selling at world levels. The only marketing plan that can possibly prove successful is the segregation of domestic and surplus wheat. The domestic



wheat can be sold at home for the world price, plus the protective tariff, while the surplus can be sold in the world markets at world prices.

"There are only two ways the price of wheat to the American farmer can be really stabilized. One is through control of production, and that is not practical. The other is to develop avenues of distributing the crop without the weight of the surplus affecting the domestic market.

"The N. W. G. A. offers the same thing, as far as it goes, as the Breckenridge organization, except that it would eliminate the four-state farmers' elevator groups, which should be the foundation of the whole marketing structure. They are the men who know the marketing problems.

"But the plan must go further. All the recognized co-operatives have a seasonal pool. If that is what you want, join the N. W. G. A.

**"THE CANADA WHEAT POOL ALSO IS DOOMED TO FAILURE** unless some act of God brings it out of the hole.

"I am not attacking the federal Farm Board. It is composed of honest, sincere men, but men without previous marketing experience. And before it can be successful it must have a sound program. **POOLING IS NOT SOUND.**

"It is the most ridiculous thing in the world to put all the grain in the hands of one organization, and then let that group be the judge as to when to sell."

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

#### Resolutions Adopted.

**RESOLVED**, That as a measure of much importance in bringing permanent relief to Agriculture we urge the Representatives in Congress to support the National Administration in a speedy development of the Inland Waterways, including the Great Lakes and the Mississippi outlets to the sea.

#### Sympathy with the Farm Board.

**RESOLVED**, That we are in sympathy with and approve of the work of the farm board in so far as they have worked in conformity with the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act to the extent of bringing relief to the individual farmer.

#### Demand Local Control of Farmers Elevators.

**RESOLVED** further, That in appreciation of the recognition of the farmers elevator companies as the fundamental part of the structure to be built we demand the individual farmers elevators be allowed their individuality in any form of amalgamation in so far as their democratic form of local control is concerned.

#### Better Seed Programs.

**RESOLVED**, That we endorse all better seed programs, smut campaigns and treatment of grains for smut control and deplore activities of agencies through which obnoxious and poor seeds are introduced.

#### N-W Regional Advisory Board.

**RESOLVED**, That on account of the greatly improved service rendered to the farmers elevators in the shipments of grains we favor the continuance of the North-West Shippers Regional Advisory Board and direct our board of officers to maintain their connection.

#### Ask Admission to Membership on More Liberal Terms.

**RESOLVED**, That we recommend to the members of the Farmers National Grain Corporation from this territory that they present a memorial to the Board of Directors of the Farmers National Grain Corporation to reduce the membership qualifications to admit members on a more liberal basis.

#### Endorse Northwest Grain Corporation.

**RESOLVED**, That the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota in convention assembled heartily endorse the Farmers Northwest Grain Corporation as outlined at Breckenridge, Oct. 12, 1929, and the principles upon which it was built with whatever changes or corrections may be needed.

**THE BY-LAWS** and Auditing com'tes reported next, both of which reports were accepted as read.

#### New Officers and Directors.

Quite a tussle ensued in the matter of choosing new directors, however the following were re-elected: A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis; Fred Seidensticker, Wheaton, and Theo. O. Frederickson, Murdock.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS** resulted in the re-election of those of last year, namely: Theo. O. Frederickson, Murdock, president; A. F.

Nelson, Minneapolis, sec'y, and J. E. Brin, Stewartville, treasurer.

#### Friday Evening Banquet.

The Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n gave one of the best banquets the Farmers Elevator Ass'n has enjoyed to date. The menu was most complete and the speakers never outdone.

The orchestra seemed to sense the pulse of the mental frame of mind of the majority of those present and played "Sidewalks of New York" amid continuous applause.

Since the Farm Board has been buying only Nos. 1 and 2 wheat in the Minneapolis market, wild pea and every other imaginable and discountable kind of dockage has been given as the cause for the lowering of No. 1 wheat to No. 3, and its consequent rejection by the Farm Board buyers. In recognition of this the orchestra played "The Ol' Gray Mare, She Ain't What She Used to Be."

E. A. CAWCUTT, president of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n, was the capable toastmaster of the gala affair, extending greetings and compliments. "The grain commission merchants have served the country elevators well during the past fifty years of the existence of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. They are the best friends of the farmer and the farmers' elevator. (Long applause.)

"The clean seed campaign supported by them has been in the interests of the farmer. The commission merchants have always stood for any constructive program which would benefit the country elevator and the farmer and aid in the welfare of the rural communities at every turn.

GEORGE M. CASE, president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, brought the greetings of the exchange, and stated that they, for one, would welcome and even invite any question at any time, and would answer it to the best of their ability. The exchange will celebrate its 50th anniversary next year, he said, in inviting everyone present to share in the celebration planned. "And we'll be here another 50 years," he concluded, amid prolonged applause.

THEO. O. FREDERICKSON, president of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n, mercilessly "razed" political moves at so-called "farm-relief." "It's really 'relieving the farmer,'" He also took a crack at those farmers who had not written off their loss on war-time-priced land. Congratulations to the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n on the splendid banquet were sincerely voiced.

"Nobody gets so much advice today as the farmer. We all know the grain commission man is not the 'robber' he is painted by those who have an axe to grind. We all know better. The Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n was the first to help organize the farmers' elevators, and they have built up a friendship that no one can ever break. Why should we change from a faithful horse (the commission merchants) for a jack rabbit? We have a swell living on the farm. Money is not everything. Friends, a good home and a family count for far more."

CHARLES F. MacDONALD, sec'y of the Duluth Board of Trade, next delivered a splendid address, delving into the misbeliefs of the success of the Canadian Wheat Pool. His splendid address will be published in a coming issue.

DR. POPE, economist of Washington, D. C., congratulated the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n on the action taken at the afternoon session.

ASHER HOWARD, principal speaker of the evening, gave so splendid an address that McKelvie soon became an obsolete figure of speech.

In illustrating the position of a farmer being "relieved," he told the story of the parrot who traveled around the country with a circus

"barker." The parrot, it seemed, soon picked up the phraseology of the ticket-seller, to-wit: "Don't rush, plenty of time! Don't push, one at a time!" One day the bird got lost. He was finally found in the trees of a nearby forest with dozens of crows picking out his feathers. The bird was screeching: "Don't rush, plenty of time! Don't push, one at a time!" He said:

The protective tariff forces farmers to pay high prices because of high labor costs. In addition, one dollar out of every ten goes for taxes, now amounting to \$9,000,000,000 annually.

It takes the average man 36½ days' work to pay his taxes alone.

Half the land in the state of Minnesota is owned by the state, having been taken in on tax sales.

Transportation costs, too, have increased. Now it costs \$160 for the same transportation obtained for \$100 before the war, and all on account of labor charges, unions, etc.

We have 4,500,000 people less on farms than we had 20 years ago and the only way the government is aiding this situation is by increasing the army on its payroll.

About \$10,000,000,000 is owed on farm mortgages today, to which add \$500,000,000 for taxes and you have a correct picture of the condition of agricultural land values.

The Farm Board is becoming a part of the present marketing machinery. Washington, D. C., is to be headquarters for marketing \$12,000,000,000 worth of agricultural products. Isn't that dandy?

The Farm Board is repealing the law of supply and demand. [Laughter.]

The grain trade has already stabilized wheat prices, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There is only one commodity that fluctuates less than wheat. That is rice. Potatoes fluctuate three times as much as wheat.

Speculation multiplies the number of buyers and stabilizes prices.

Russia is the only country in the world having abolished speculation. Over there everybody owns everything and no one owns anything.

The U. S. consumes 600,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, yet the "relievers" are clamoring about our surplus. We hear the same thing every year, yet the wheat seems to disappear.

There are 22,000 on the payroll of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Every year 33,000,000 bulletins are put out. Prices are forecast regularly. Since the beginning of the crop year the U. S. D. A. and the Farm Board have both been bullish. (At this point market forecasts issued were read and their perpetrators heckled.)

The Canadian Wheat Pool is history's biggest speculator. When wheat was \$1.78 they insisted it would go higher. And they are still carrying the cash grain, unhedged, at a much lower figure, as you all know.

Over 4,000,000 acres of new land will be brought into production of grains over in Europe and Asia this year. The only way I see out for the American farmer is the debenture plan, that is giving a bounty for every bushel exported.

Hoover has violated every one of his campaign promises, and today, instead of one out of every 75 being employed by the government (as it was 140 years ago), we now have 1 out of every 11 people working for the government.

Mills in the Northwest are now out of the running, because they cannot sell flour abroad. This is due to the artificial price established by the Farm Board. What is this going to do to business in time?

**AN ENLIGHTENING ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM FOLLOWED**, much to the pleasure of the guests, all of whom stayed to the end to absorb the weighty facts presented for consideration. The affair was a decided success, much to the credit of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n.

#### Exhibits.

The lobby of the West Hotel was not as well filled with exhibits this year as in former years, however there were still quite a satisfactory number demonstrating their equipment, supplies, or services, to-wit:

ROBINSON "UNIQUE" ATTRITION AND HAMMER MILL literature was conveniently distributed by E. A. Pynch & Co. Details on Robinson Corn Cutters and Graders and Mixers were also available. R. N. Bailey represented the Robinson Mfg. Co. and Frank Hammill and J. E. Johnson represented the Pynch Co.

[Concluded on page 261]



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

## CALIFORNIA

Maywood, Cal.—The International Livestock Feed Mills, said to be the largest feed mills west of Chicago, have started operations east of this city, where the company purchased an 8-acre tract. Balanced rations for livestock, including beef and dairy cattle, and hogs, sheep, horses, rabbits and chickens will be manufactured. J. M. Christensen, pres. of the company and general manager, owns a half interest in the local plant, which is a branch of the plant in Kansas City. Mr. Christensen and his associates have been working for 22 years in producing an economically balanced ration for livestock. J. A. Ruth is the assistant manager here, and R. A. Yost the plant manager.

## CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—The 2,750,000-bu. addition erected by the Alberta Wheat Pool to its Elvtr. No. 1 here has been completed.

Port Colborne, Ont.—The Maple Leaf Milling Co.'s addition to its plant here is expected to be completed by March. It consists of elevator enlargement, a bag house and a feed mill.

Vancouver, B. C.—Hans Luft of the New York office of the Bunge North American Grain Corp. is now actively engaged in this city in developing his firm's interests in the export of Canadian grain and the importation of Argentine corn and flaxseed.

Montreal, Que.—Improvements are planned by the Montreal Harbor Commission, including repairs in its grain elevator system, installation of grain loading equipment on Alexandria Pier and installation of conveyor belts in galleries on the three main piers.

Sarnia, Ont.—The 2,000,000-bu. unit of the Sarnia Elvtr. Co.'s plant was officially reported completed and ready for inspection at a meeting of the city council held on one of the last days of January, and the movable marine leg received its first test a few days later.

## WINNIPEG LETTER.

John J. Maloney, grain broker, a member of the Grain Exchange, age 50 years, died recently.

Winnipeg, Man.—E. E. Nichols, sec'y of the Stevens Grain Co., of this city, died early in February. He was well known in grain circles, having been a resident of Winnipeg for 25 years.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canada Grain Act has been revised by Hon. James Malcolm, minister of trade and commerce; E. B. Ramsay, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, and Col. O. M. Biggar, K. C., consulting counsel of the federal government, and is now ready to be submitted to the Dominion Parliament. One of the important changes is a provision forbidding any railway company or vessel from receiving or discharging grain from or into any elevator which had not obtained a license from the Grain Board. It also forbids railways or vessels to carry western grain out of western Canada unless either the grain has been inspected and graded under the Canada Grain Act or the Grain Board authorizes the movement. Another provision gives the Board of Grain Commissioners authority to make any necessary regulations or orders, instead of being restricted to recommending proposed regulations to the governor-in-council for approval, as at present.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Electric Elvtr. Co., the liquidation of which was reported in this column Jan. 22, on Feb. 16 was suspended from membership in the Grain Exchange. The Bank of Montreal has taken possession of the wheat in the elevator at Ft. William, Ont., on which it had made loans, and the elevator has been closed. The directors of the company are endeavoring to reorganize it. Since Jan. 18 it has developed that there had been misuse of

warehouse receipts and Lake Shippers' transfer certificates on the part of the Electric Elvtr. Co. While this misuse of receipts has brot up the question of the ownership of the grain in the elevator, which is claimed by the Bank of Montreal, it has not placed in question the value of warehouse receipts as negotiable security in the grain trade. The Grain Exchange is taking steps to protect warehouse receipt holders against any loss which might accrue on receipts issued and registered through Grain Exchange machinery. The misuse of the Lake Shippers' transfers resulted in losses to the Lake Shippers Clearance Ass'n, but this body, out of its reserves, has taken care of its losses.

## COLORADO

Greeley, Colo.—Charles Challengren is installing a 30-h.p. direct connected Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Brighton, Colo.—The Brighton Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is discontinuing the handling of implements, tires and other accessories and confining itself to grain, feed and hay.

New Raymer, Colo.—The directors of the Pawnee Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, altho tempted to close the house on account of somewhat tangled affairs and losses during the past year, have decided to go on with the business.

Canon City, Colo.—The Royal Gorge Milling Co. recently installed additional machinery consisting of a batch mixer of 2,000 pounds capacity, a corn cracker and grader, a corn sheller and a hammer mill. This company manufactures and grinds feeds of all kinds.

## ILLINOIS

Sugar Grove, Ill.—The elevator of R. L. Todd was sold to Miller & Seagrist last month.

El Paso, Ill.—Truck lifts are to be installed in all three elevators of the El Paso Elvtr. Co.

Sterling, Ill.—A move is on foot to either buy or build a farmers co-operative elevator here.

Emden, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. has discontinued the practice of storing grain for farmers.

Troy, Ill.—The Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. has improved its elevator equipment with a feed grinder.

Beardstown, Ill.—Schultz, Baujan & Co. recently installed Seedburo moisture testing and grain grading equipment.

Blackstone, Ill.—The Blackstone Farmers Grain Co. stockholders recently voted to equip the elevator with electricity.

Kasbeer, Ill.—J. F. Postlewaite has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, effective March 1.

Ladd, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is planning to build a new elevator, the contract having been given to George Saathoff.

Onarga, Ill.—E. L. Wheeler & Co. have purchased one of Newell's Electric Overhead Dumps that travels thru the driveway.

Forreston, Ill.—W. F. Kilker has bot the feed mill and business formerly conducted by Alfred Basse, who has operated the mill for the past four years.

Monica, Ill.—S. L. Lester's elevator here, formerly owned by James Jackson of Princeville, burned on Feb. 1 at about 1 o'clock a. m., together with about 1,000 bus. of grain. Mr. Lester had only recently purchased the elevator and put it in operation.

Delavan, Ill.—Sec'y Culbertson of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, whose accident was reported in the last number of the Journal and who is in the St. Francis Hospital, Peoria, is reported as resting more comfortably, as the pain following his operation has quieted somewhat.

Putnam, Ill.—Harry Hagi is the new manager of the farmers' elevator here, operating as the Putnam Grain Co., succeeding J. C. Bacon.

Frankfort, Ill.—We expect to paint our elevator and install a new large size hammer mill with direct-connected motor in the spring.—Henry Luhring, Frankfort Grain Co.

Ashton, Ill.—Otto W. Schade bot the O. C. Baker elevator here, and I am running it for him. I was with Mr. Baker [recently deceased] for nine years.—Otto W. Schade Elvtr., Chas. Olson, mgr.

Peoria, Ill.—Whole Wheat Products Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000 preferred and 10,000 shares non par value common; incorporators: R. D. Dugan, G. L. Heugens, P. J. Houlihan and others.

Hillsdale, Ill.—Robert Gordon, treas. of the Quaker Oats Co., died at his home here on Feb. 17, due to a stroke suffered the night before. His age was 77 years. A widow and seven children survive him.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of the Chatsworth territory was held Feb. 25 in the Chatsworth Hotel at 7 p. m., at which time dinner was served, the business affairs being discussed afterward.

Alton, Ill.—The building at 123 West Broadway is being razed to make room for the new elevator which the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. plans erecting on the site, which it bot recently. Contract for the construction of the elevator is to be let soon.

Chrisman, Ill.—Frank K. Coe of the Chrisman Grain Co. is reported to be progressing nicely following a serious operation and is expected soon to be back on the job. W. B. Swank, his partner, is carrying on in his absence.—Chet Kneirim, Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

Wenona, Ill.—The grain trade of the Streator territory will hold its regular meeting on Feb. 27 at Wenona, as last month, and again a chicken dinner will be served for \$1 per plate at the Hotel Stanton. The meeting held here last month was reported to be a very good one, and efforts are being made to make this one even better.

Deer Creek, Ill.—The elevators here and at Cooper formerly owned by the Farmers Grain, Livestock & Coal Ass'n, were offered for public sale late in January, but as there were no offers made of a reasonable price they were bid in by the farmers who were members of the old company and they are planning to open up for business again.

Rochester, Ill.—The Rochester Grain Co.'s elevator here burned at 11:15 p. m., Feb. 15; loss estimated at about \$75,000. The elevator contained about 6,000 bu. of wheat, 600 bus. of corn and a large quantity of feed. Two cars of wheat on the sidetrack also burned. Edmund Chard, of Rochester, was the sole owner of the elevator, which had a capacity of 65,000 bus.

Peoria, Ill.—The Board of Trade recently discussed with George W. Cole, general manager of the East Peoria Elvtr. Co., ways and means of raising the remaining \$17,000 of the necessary \$60,000 for an addition to the company's elevator to provide facilities for handling an additional half million bus. of grain. It is reported that the necessary amount will probably be subscribed.

Peoria, Ill.—The American Commercial Alcohol Corp. has let the contract to Val Jobst & Sons for a new feed house to replace the one that burned last December, work to start at once and to be completed by the middle of April. The new building will be 72x103 feet, of brick and steel, and will be equipped with the latest machinery. It will be located south of the distillery and closer to it than the old feed house was. Power will come from the distillery, which is now electrified.



## CHICAGO NOTES.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$15,000 net.

Among the recent new members of the Board of Trade is Edward E. Noggle, Richmond, Ind.

Irving E. Wright, who was guard at the exchange hall of the Board of Trade for 42 years, on Feb. 8 celebrated his golden wedding anniversary, at which time he received congratulations and flowers from the Chicago trade.

Rock Island Elvtr. "A" is to be taken down and removed, the work beginning May 1, 1930, and accordingly E. F. Rosenbaum, for the lessee, the Chicago Elevator Properties, Ltd., has posted notice on the Board of Trade requesting holders of receipts for grain in that house to remove the same not later than the last day of April. Removal of the elevator was made necessary by the straightening of the Chicago River.

## INDIANA

Williamsport, Ind.—The Pine Village Feed Co. recently installed a new batch mixer.

Walton, Ind.—The Walton Elvtr. Co. has appointed Wilbur Bechdol manager to succeed James Deniston.

Vincennes, Ind.—The A. F. Holland Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; to deal in grain and other feedstuffs.

Pinola (La Porte p. o.), Ind.—Walter H. Johnston, formerly manager of the Pinola Co-op. Co.'s elevator here, died on Feb. 2 in Chicago following an operation for goitre. He is survived by his widow and son.

Evansville, Ind.—Judgment was rendered on a suit filed more than eight years ago when the North Side Bank here recently was awarded nearly \$13,000 and interest, growing out of the failure of the Akin-Erskine Milling Co.—W. B. C.

Veederburg, Ind.—Farmers Milling & Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$35,000; incorporators: Walter Cook, D. W. Carpenter, Ed Greenley, S. D. Patton; C. A. Cade, Byron F. Myers, W. A. Parish. This is the incorporation of an old business.

Salem, Ind.—John Alfred Beck, past 90 years old, former owner of flour mill and grain elevator, died recently from the infirmities of age. His father, George Beck, and two brothers built a flour mill in 1807 at Beck's Mill, the first to be constructed in Washington County.—W. B. C.

Lafayette, Ind.—The Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Grain Co.'s drier caught fire at 7:40 a. m., Feb. 15, 300 bus. of sunflower seed, which were in at the time, being destroyed and the drier damaged. The only part of the building that was damaged was a stairway. The loss was estimated at \$1,000.

Terre Haute, Ind.—The loss sustained by Cottrell Bros. in their recent fire, reported in the Journal's last number, was estimated at approximately \$75,000, partly insured. The elevator was said to have contained 30,000 bus. of corn at the time, besides a large quantity of ground feed and sacks. Several carloads of stock feed which had been switched to the spur beside the elevator were also burned.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The wheat and grain com'te created by the Indiana State Legislature two years ago has recently been announced by Gov. Harry G. Leslie as follows: Prof. A. T. Wianco, Lafayette, head of the crop experimentation department of Purdue University; Elmer Hutchinson of Arlington and J. L. Davis of Seymour. The com'te is empowered "to make a survey of the wheat, corn, oats and other grain crops of the state for the purpose of improving economic resources thru factors affecting the character, yields, quality, productivity and 'marketability' of such grains."

## Warning

The Associated Trade Press of 9 South Kedzie Ave., Chicago, John W. Compton, Mgr., has no authority to represent the Grain Dealers Journal, the Grain World or the Price Current-Grain Reporter in any capacity.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Chris Wilderman, head of the shipping department of the Home Mill & Grain Co., received painful, tho fortunately not serious, injuries recently when he struck his head against the top of the shelter house into which the box car on which he was standing had been moved, the blow knocking him off of the car.

## IOWA

Luverne, Ia.—A. H. Hemke, of Joice, Ia., has bot J. J. Neimeier's feed mill here.

Gruver, Ia.—Paul Graves has bot the Greig elevator and will operate it in connection with his other elevator after May 1.

Clarksville, Ia.—The Christensen Grain Co. has purchased a Newell Electric Truck Dump from the Newell Const. Co.

Lanyon, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is replacing its gravity dump with a Newell's Electric Truck Dump, the Newell Const. Co. having the contract.

Ida Grove, Ia.—John Manson has bot John Macklem's partnership interest in the M. & M. Feed Co. and will continue the business under the same name as heretofore.

Correctionville, Ia.—T. S. Cathcart & Sons have recently installed three new automatic fire extinguishers at their elevator, placing the largest one directly over the elevator shaft.

Jefferson, Ia.—Rapid progress is being made on construction of the steel tank annex being put up by D. Milligan & Co., for which plans were made by the Newell Const. & Mch'y. Co.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—W. H. Thompson, who has been acting sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa since Jan. 1, was recently appointed as sec'y of the ass'n, succeeding J. P. Larson.

Seranton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for repairs on its elevators here. One of them will be completely iron clad. The work will be done in March.

Des Moines, Ia.—J. H. Owens has formed a company of his own to be known as the J. H. Owens Grain Co. He was formerly with Taylor & Patton, previous to which time he was with the Lockwood Grain Co.

Dunkerton, Ia.—Arthur Agnew, of Waterloo, recently bot the interest of Ralph Francis in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, and he and George Kleckner are now the sole owners. Mr. Agnew will manage the elevator.

Luther, Ia.—M. C. Stark, former manager of the Corwith Co-op. Grain Co. at Corwith, Ia., is now manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, succeeding W. C. Walker, now at Bode, Ia., as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator there.

Sac City, Ia.—Miss Esther Anderson, formerly assistant manager at our office at Canton, S. D., has been transferred to Sac City as assistant manager of this office, succeeding W. L. Haynie, who has resigned.—W. M. Bell Co., W. C. Young.

Carson, Ia.—The grain office of Fender & Sons was entered by burglars during the night of Feb. 6, who blew open the safe and obtained only \$30 for their pains, as a deposit had been made that day. Entrance to the building was gained by jimmying a door.

Boone, Ia.—Roy Bennett, manager at the Farmers Elvtr. & L. S. Co. at this point, who resigned his position effective March 1, is contemplating entering the retail coal business here. He has already leased land and in the near future will build an office.—A. T.

Menlo, Ia.—We have bot the C. A. Wildman elevator at Menlo and took possession Feb. 15. G. R. Streepy will be manager here. We also have a plant at Kennedy, with George Burger as manager, and a plant at Orient, with O. A. Tuttle as manager.—Johnson & Tuttle.

Ewart, Ia.—We are now operating our new elevator. It is fully equipped with electric motors, sheller truck and wagon dump, 20,000-pound scale, Richardson Scale in the top, a large Jay Bee Feed Grinder, 50-h.p. motor and 20x40 feed house.—Wells-Hamilton Grain Co.

Wapello, Ia.—Myron Daily, former bookkeeper at the Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange here, has been chosen as manager for the coming year, succeeding F. G. Wright, who resigned. J. C. Dodds has been made assistant mgr. The Wapello Shipping Ass'n has been merged with the Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange.

Charter Oak, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has recently installed Seedburo moisture testing and grain grading equipment.

Marengo, Ia.—Pending the probating of the will of the late owner, H. C. Pote, who died Feb. 4, the elevator was open and doing business under the temporary management of Miss Effie Lindsay. Ray Murrell of the Wilder & Murrell Elvtr. Co. of Cedar Rapids, was appointed temporary administrator.

Davenport, Ia.—John Stevens Dow, Jr., son of the pres. of Dow, Hale & Lerigo, Inc., who is also treas. of the Davenport Elvtr. Co., was married Feb. 11 at the Dow residence in this city to Miss Muriel Montrose, formerly of Hollywood, Cal. The romance had its beginning when Mr. Dow was attending the University of Southern California.

Pomeroy, Ia.—T. J. Tjebben, who has been ass't at the Pomeroy Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator for several years, has resigned and will move to Pocahontas, Ia., where he will open up a shoe repair shop. Henry Miller succeeds him as ass't. O. C. Wickey, manager of the elevator, sprained several ligaments in his leg recently and is getting around with difficulty.—Art Torkelson.

Griswold, Ia.—Dow, Hale & Lerigo Co., Inc., operating a line of elevators in the northern part of the state, with headquarters at Davenport, has bot the Griswold Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and expect to spend at least \$2,000 on it in repairs and improvements, one of which will be a large truck dump. The elevator had not been making money for the stockholders, who had instigated a friendly suit in order to wind up its affairs.

Grundy Center, Ia.—At 6 a. m., Feb. 19, fire was discovered in the elevator owned and operated by J. Clyde Smith here. It was completely destroyed, estimated loss, \$30,000; partly insured. The building was insured for \$15,000, grinder equipment for \$2,800, and \$5,000 worth of grain and \$700 worth of feed were fully covered. The flames were discovered by a farmer who notified the local fire dept., but on its arrival the building was doomed, having gained too much headway. The large structure was covered with corrugated iron. The flames spread to a grain storage building, owned by W. D. Wilson, which was also destroyed.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Walcott, Ia.—Henry Christian Beckman, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., was found dead in bed the morning of Feb. 15 after an illness of four days not tho serious. Death was due to pneumonia. Mr. Beckman was well known in Iowa and had been connected with the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for 18 years. He entered the employ of the company as a laborer and worked his way up to the position of manager. He was born on Jan. 5th, 1896, in Germany and came directly to Scott County in 1902 and for the past 28 years has lived in Walcott. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, Pythian Sisters, D. O. K. K., Tigriss Temple. Surviving him are his mother, seven sisters, and three brothers. Feb. 18 funeral services were held in Davenport.

Morrison, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. on Feb. 17 awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new 22,000-bu. elevator having 10 bins, to replace the house burned on Jan. 20. This elevator will be equipped with one leg, having 12x6 Salem Buckets, and a 7½-h. p. totally-enclosed G. E. Motor will be used for power in connection with a Winter Head Drive. Improved spouting will be used thruout. A Winter Air Dump will be installed in the driveway and a 2-h. p. totally-enclosed G. E. Motor will be used for power on the compressor. All bins will be hopper bottom and the elevator will have a full basement. A standard driveway will be attached to the elevator and both elevator and driveway will be iron clad. A Richardson 2,000-bu. Automatic Scale will be used for weighing-out purposes. A 15-ton Fairbanks-Morse type "S" Scale will be used for receiving purposes. There will be an office building of red and bronze tile, 24x36 on the ground, finished on the inside with oak floors and oak casings. The materials for this building have been ordered and the Ibberson Co. will have construction men at work the last week in March.

## KANSAS

Tonganoxie, Kan.—The Valley Grain Co.'s buying office has been moved from this point to the Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. O. J. Stevens is manager.



Sublette, Kan.—The office building of the Lemon & Barbee Grain Co. burned Feb. 8.

Big Bow (Johnson p. o.), Kan.—An elevator is under construction here for Fyman & Kearney.

Turon, Kan.—Lorenzo Simon, who has been operating the Turon Elvtr. Co.'s elevator the last two years under the name of the Simon Grain Co., has leased the elevator for another year.

Buhler, Kan.—The Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co. has greatly improved its wire service by the installation of automatic sending and receiving machines, giving it direct connection with Hutchinson telegraph offices.

Norcat, Kan.—We have let contract to the A. F. Roberts Const. Co. to erect a 30,000-bu. cribbed type elevator at Norcat. Same will be operated by J. R. Wycoff. It is a C. B. & Q. point.—Peerless Flour Mills Co. (Norton, Kan.)

Alamota, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will build a new 40,000-bu. house here this spring. The company now has an 8,000-bu. elevator here. The Santa Fe is preparing to make switch track extensions for the new elevator.

Sterling, Kan.—The Arnold Milling Co. has installed automatic sending and receiving machines for telegrams, by means of which messages can be transmitted directly to Hutchinson telegraph offices and much quicker than by the old method.

Garden City, Kan.—George Gano now has under construction here two elevators, one of 40,000 bus. capacity for wheat and the other of 60,000 bus. to replace the elevator recently burned and which will be for coarse grains. Both are located on the Santa Fe.

Lawrenceburg (Hollis p. o.), Kan.—Jack Campbell, proprietor of the Campbell Grain Co. of Hollis, has bot the Farmers Union Co.'s elevator here, which has been idle for some time, and after making repairs will operate it in conjunction with his elevator at Hollis.

Winfield, Kan.—The elevator of the local milling plant of the Consolidated Milling Co., of Wichita, Kan., burned on Feb. 19; loss, \$40,000; the elevator contained 10,000 bus. of wheat. A steel tank containing 40,000 bus. of wheat was damaged, also its contents. The mill was not burned.

Dodge City, Kan.—The new 500,000-bu. unit of the Dodge City Terminal Elvtr. Co., C. C. Isely owner, was officially opened on Feb. 15, when the event was celebrated by an all-day program attended by more than 600 persons. The elevator is said to be the largest in the interior country.

Montezuma, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. will build a 200,000-bu. up-to-date concrete elevator here, work to start at once. M. B. Hill, who has had charge of the company's elevator at Shattuck, Okla., for the past two years, will be the manager. Contract for the construction of the elevator has been let.

Sparks, Kan.—The loss in the A. J. Elvtr. Co., branch of the Quaker Oats Co., fire of Feb. 4, reported in the last number of the Journal, was estimated at \$27,000. About 13,000 bus. of corn was destroyed. When Lloyd Dawson, the manager, attempted to start the engine by priming it with some gasoline, the engine backfired, igniting the can of gasoline and the flames were soon beyond control.

## HUTCHINSON LETTER.

Frank Summers, manager of the Security Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, has recovered sufficiently from his recent serious illness to contemplate taking a trip South to recuperate. Dick Frazee will have charge of the elevator during his absence.

The C. D. Jennings Grain Co. has started construction on a 500,000-bu. extension to its terminal elevator here, increasing the company's storage capacity to 900,000 bus. The addition is to be completed by June. Hutchinson's grain storage capacity will be 7,500,000 bus. with the completion of this extension.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its 33rd annual convention in this city May 20 and 21.

In order to furnish additional space for the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, an 80x50 foot annex will be constructed on top of the Rorabaugh-Wiley Bldg. here, to be ready for occupancy about the middle of May. Charles Shull, manager, states that considerable new equipment will be installed.

## KENTUCKY

Greasy Creek, Ky.—The Kearns-Reese-Wooldridge Roller Mills at this point have been bot by Almer W. Reese of Jamestown, Ky., who has overhauled the plant and put it in first-class condition for the manufacture of cow and chicken feed. Arthur Sims is in charge.

Versailles, Ky.—A dissolution sale was held at the mill of the Faywood Milling Co. early in February to wind up the affairs of the company, which will run the mill until March, when Mrs. Jesse M. Wigglesworth (on whose late husband's land the mill is located), who bot the mill, will run it.

Morganfield, Ky.—A new company, known as the Morganfield Feed & Meal Co., Jess Buchanan proprietor, opened for business here a few days ago. New machinery is being installed in the old Vancleave place, also additional room being constructed. Laying mash, scratch feed, horse and mule feed, dairy feed and cottonseed meal will be manufactured, and custom grinding done.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—A petition to the Board of Port Commissioners has been granted by the civil district court to seize 48,552 bus. of wheat stored in the public grain elevator to satisfy an indebtedness of \$6,033.43 for service charges on the part of the Oceanic Grain Co., owners of the grain, notice of whose liquidation is reported elsewhere in this number under New York. Two local banks were also made garnishees in the petition, as holders of receipts for 40,000 bus. of wheat, part of which belongs to the Oceanic Grain Co.

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE LETTER.

The wife of E. H. Beer, pres. of E. H. Beer & Co., of this market, while they were on a recent trip to New York City, was stricken with paralysis and at last reports was in a serious condition in one of that city's hospitals.

At the February meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce all of the grain inspectors and grain weighers connected with the department of grain supervision of the chamber were re-appointed for another year.

Baltimore, Md.—Blanchard Randall, former pres. of the Chamber of Commerce, gave a dinner on Feb. 21 at the Baltimore Club to the directors who served during his term of office, also to all former presidents of the chamber, the sec'y, chairman of the grain com'te and the traffic manager.

Baltimore, Md.—Mans Swartz has bot from the Baltimore Trust Co., trustees, the Bolgiano wharf and warehouse property at the corner of Montgomery St. and Key Highway here, used for years as a feed mixing plant. The property, which has an extensive frontage on the harbor and a covered wharf, will be remodeled for use for general storage purposes.

## MICHIGAN

Cadmus, Mich.—The Cadmus Farm Buro's elevator has just installed a Jacobson "Ajax" Hammer Mill.

Ashley, Mich.—A Dings Magnetic Spout has been installed at head of feed mill in the Rockafellow Grain Co.'s elevator at this station.

Carland, Mich.—E. C. Smith of Ovid, who operates the local elevator, is replacing the engine power with a 25-h.p. single-phase motor to be enclosed in a fire-resistive room constructed of metal lath and plaster.

New Troy, Mich.—The New Troy Milling Co. is installing a Blue Streak Hammer Mill in its plant, to be equipped with a built-in magnetic separator of the automatic type, to take out any iron or steel that may happen to be in the feed.

Addison, Mich.—The Addison Flour Mills are installing an automatic electromagnetic separator ahead of their attrition mill to protect it against tramp iron.

Millington, Mich.—The Millington Milling Co. is installing an electromagnetic separator to remove particles of iron and steel from the feed before it is ground.

Detroit, Mich.—Michigan Mills Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators include David Stott, Stephen Heywood, W. Bart Thoman; practically all the leading millers in the state will be stockholders in the company, which is a central sales organization for the sale of surplus flour of Michigan millers.

Ravenna, Mich.—The Ravenna Co-op. Butter Co. has recently installed a magnetic spout ahead of feed mill to eliminate fire hazards from tramp iron. About five years ago the company had a slight explosion in the elevator leg taking stock away from the feed mill caused by metal going through the mill. Fortunately no fire ensued at that time. A metal leg was installed.



**"The Virgin Wheat Mecca"**  
long recognized as the leading market of the Southwest. Its facilities are the best and its Board of Trade members are well known for their fair dealing.

If you are a country shipper, miller or exporter you cannot do better in any other market.

**Deal With These  
Board of Trade Members**

**Blood Grain Co.**

*Mill Orders—Consignments*

**Craig Grain Co.**

*Consignments—Milling Wheat*

**C. E. Jones Grain & Elevator Co.**

*Grain Merchants—Consignments*

**Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.**

*General Grain Merchants*

**Smith-McLinden Grain Co.**

*Wheat, Coarse Grains, Mill Feeds*

**Stevens-Scott Grain Co.**

*Wheat, Kafir, Milo, Maize, Corn*

**Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.**

*General Grain Business*

**Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.**

*Receivers, Shippers—Storage*

**Adair Grain Co.**

*Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir*

**A. F. Baker Grain Co.**

*Corn, Kafir, Milo, Oats, Barley*

**James E. Bennett & Co.**

*Grain Futures, Stocks, Bonds, etc.*

**HAROLD-WALLIS GRAIN CO.**

**BOARD OF TRADE**

**Wichita, Kansas**

**J. R. HAROLD**

**W. W. WALLIS**

*Consignments and General Grain Dealers*



Munger, Mich.—The Chatfield Milling Co. has ordered an electromagnetic type of separator to be used ahead of its hammer mill to eliminate tramp iron.

Farwell, Mich.—Fred Siegel has recently installed a Jacobson "Ajax" Hammer Mill in his flour mill, protected by an automatic electromagnetic separator.

Deerfield, Mich.—The Deerfield Milling Co. has recently installed electric motors to replace steam power. All wiring is in conduit and all motors are equipped with starters having both low voltage and overload time limit protection.

Deerfield, Mich.—The Deerfield Co-op. Ass'n is replacing its single-phase motors with G. E. fully enclosed, self-ventilated, ball-bearing, 3-phase motors equipped with automatic starters providing both low voltage and overload time limit protection.

Lansing, Mich.—It is reported that the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange contemplates taking over the greater number of the independent elevators in the bean producing sections of this state and to operate them as co-operative units of the exchange, of which L. E. Osmer is manager.

Collins, Mich.—The Croel Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that burned in January, as reported in the Journal's last number, will be rebuilt by the Pewamo Elvtr. Co., of Pewamo, Mich., which is negotiating for purchase of the land and interests of the owner, C. A. Croel of Potterville.

Bath, Mich.—S. Cushman & Son have placed an order for an electromagnetic separator for use ahead of their feed mill to eliminate tramp iron. Mr. Cushman reports an instance of a bag catching on fire while it was being filled and weighed because of red-hot sparks from iron which entered the mill.

Merrill, Mich.—Charles Wolohan, Inc., with headquarters at Saginaw, has recently purchased the elevator and feed mill at this station formerly operated by Merrill Farmers Elvtr. Co. An electromagnetic type of separator will be placed ahead of the hammer mill to eliminate tramp iron hazards.

Portland, Mich.—The Valley City Milling Co., which a few months ago purchased the Lockwood Elevator at this station, is remodeling the plant into a feed manufacturing plant. It will install a No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill to be driven by a 40-h.p. motor. This mill will be protected by an electromagnetic separator. The company also expects to install a corn cracking outfit which will also be protected by a magnetic separator.

Overisel, Mich.—John Voorhorst is rebuilding his feed mill which burned last fall. Fire was caused by the backfire of a gasoline engine. The new plant will be equipped with ball-bearing, fully enclosed, self-ventilated, electric motors. A 24-inch Bryant Dreadnaught Attrition Mill with direct connected 30-h.p., fully enclosed type, ventilated motor is being installed for the grinding unit and this mill will be protected by a magnetic separator. The building is constructed of tile.

## MINNESOTA

Mountain Lake, Minn.—P. P. Klassen has put up a brick feed mill and seed house.

Green Isle, Minn.—A feed mill is under construction by A. Schulenberg adjoining his elevator.

Granite Falls, Minn.—I have closed my elevator here for the balance of the crop year.—G. H. Dillingham.

Moorhead, Minn.—Damage estimated at about \$2,000 was done to the Finkle Elvtr. building, six miles from here, by vandals recently.

Cobden, Minn.—The Zieske elevator here has been rented by Frank Fiebigler, of Sleepy Eye, who will install feed grinding machinery.

Breckenridge, Minn.—The Harland Flour & Feed Co. recently opened a plant here and in the spring will erect a building adjacent to the Great Northern right-of-way. The manager is Donald Gore.

Winona, Minn.—The Bay State Milling Co. will erect a 500,000-bu. reinforced concrete addition to its plant here, including leg, feed mixing bins and cleaners. The Barnett & Record Co. has the contract.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Scott, Burrows & Christie, grain commission and stocks, have opened branch offices in the Roanoke Bldg., this city, and in the Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul.

The Northwest Grain Ass'n has leased offices in the Flour Exchange Bldg. here, taking possession Feb. 24, and the Farmers National Grain Corp. has opened offices in the same building with Rene Paradis in charge of buying.

Francis Atherton Bean, pioneer Minnesota miller, died in this city on Feb. 13, at the age of 90 years. His first venture in milling was at Faribault, where he bot a mill which proved to be a failure, leaving him at the age of 51 with a debt of \$100,000; he then rented a mill at New Prague, and at the age of 70 he was out of debt, and the owner of a rapidly growing milling industry. As vice-pres. of the International Milling Co. he operated 10 mills in the U. S. and Canada up to the time of his last illness. He is survived by a son and two daughters.

Firm membership in the Chamber of Commerce has been granted to Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., of New York, and to H. B. Lake & Co. of Great Falls, Mont. The membership of W. G. Kellogg has been transferred to the Farmers National Grain Corp., which has been admitted to corporate membership, as has also the American Elvtr. & Warehouse Assn. and the Northland Elvtr. Co.'s membership privilege has been rescinded. The membership of R. W. Goodell of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co. has been transferred to Ralph Bruce, of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

## MISSOURI

Richmond, Mo.—The Clark, Rocklage & Fowler Grain & Produce Co. is constructing a new plant, which, when completed, will be managed by Elwood Clark.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The headhouse of the Famo Feed Milling Co.'s new elevator is about completed and work will soon start on the construction of the reinforced concrete elevator, which is a part of the \$100,000 expansion program planned by the company and which is expected to be completed early this spring. A mash feed unit, improvements in the offices of the company and the construction of a loading dock comprise the remainder of the project. With the completion of the new elevator the company will have storage space for about 500,000 bus. of grain.

St. Joseph, Mo.—We are indebted to Sec'y N. K. Thomas for a copy of the Statistical Report of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange for 1929, which is an attractively gotten up booklet of 31 pages containing a short history of the exchange, list of members, officers, directors, com'ites, etc., capacities of St. Joseph elevators and mills, receipts and shipments of grain during the year, inspections of carload grain and other information of interest and value to the trade. It also contains some excellent full-page halftones of elevators and mills of the St. Joseph district.

## KANSAS CITY LETTER.

The rules adopted by the Board of Trade Feb. 24 regarding changes in commission charges are given elsewhere in this number of the Journal.

Contract for the construction of a 1,000,000-bu. addition to the Wabash R. R. elevator has been let to the James Stewart Corp. The present facilities will be remodeled. Work will start at once.

The Kansas state grain inspection and weighing department on Mch. 1 will put the fees for inspection back to \$1 per car, also the fee for weighing in and out of elevators will go back to \$1, the other fees of the department remaining as they have been. Last Oct. 1 the fees were reduced to 60c per car, as the funds of the department showed a surplus of over \$80,000, and the law requires a reduction of fees when such a condition exists.

## ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Applicants for membership in the Merchants Exchange include William G. Irwin, of Columbus, Ind.

D. P. Moore, connected with elevator and mills for a number of years, has recently joined the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co. of this city, in the cash grain and feed departments.

St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. Albert Stokes, wife of Albert Stokes of the Stokes & Barkley Grain Co. of this city, is recovering from severe injuries received several weeks ago when she was struck by an automobile.

St. Louis, Mo.—The local office of Lowell Holt & Co. of Chicago has been moved to 411 Merchants Exchange.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. F. Beckmann, recently elected pres. of the Merchants Exchange, has announced the various com'ites that will serve this year, the grain com'ite being as follows: E. W. Seele, chairman; W. T. Brooking, J. M. Chilton, H. H. Langenberg, M. L. Wilkins, O. H. Schwarz, C. H. Williamson.

## MONTANA

Havre, Mont.—The Chamber of Commerce is reported to be back of a plan for the building of a Federal bonded grain storage warehouse here.

Stevensville, Mont.—The Stevensville Flour Mill, also known as the Bitter Root Flour Mill, owned by T. R. Doolittle, burned on the afternoon of Feb. 1; loss, \$20,000; partly insured. Defective wiring was thot to have caused the fire, which started at the roof. Some papers, money, sacked flour and corn was all that was saved. Mr. Doolittle plans to rebuild the mill, which was the only one in the Bitter Root Valley, as soon as possible.

## NEBRASKA

Arnold, Neb.—Lehmkuhlen Bros. have installed feed mill machinery.

St. Paul, Neb.—At the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here a feed grinder was recently installed.

Waverly, Neb.—I have bot the Aden elevator at Waverly.—Walter Johnson, Walter Johnson Grain Co.

Petersburg, Neb.—The Crowell Elvtr. Co. has completed the installation of an electric truck and wagon dump.

Rescue, Neb.—Raymond C. Pael has bot the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator here, which he will open for business.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Flour Mills has recently installed Seedburo moisture testing and grain grading equipment.

Plattsmouth, Neb.—Ground feed as well as tankage will hereafter be handled at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Central City, Neb.—The elevator of the T. B. Hord Grain Co. at this point has been licensed as a bonded warehouse.

Syracuse, Neb.—C. F. Schroeder, proprietor of the Syracuse City Mills, died on Feb. 8. His son Carl is the active manager of the mills.

Columbus, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co.'s elevator here is now a bonded warehouse, having been licensed under the U. S. Warehouse Act.

Odell, Neb.—H. H. Gausman, of Hanover, Kan., has been appointed manager of the Crittenden Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding W. C. Cherrington.

Kenesaw, Neb.—The Kenesaw Mill & Elvtr. Co., H. J. Augustin manager, has installed a 40-h.p. motor to drive both mill and elevator, replacing gas engines.

Gurley, Neb.—Frank Knox, who has been manager of the Gurley Mills for several years, has resigned and H. H. Boyd, of Potter, appointed in his place. Mr. Boyd has bot Mr. Knox's interest in the mill.

Prosser, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. of Omaha has leased for 18 months from the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. the latter's seven elevators located at this point, at Jansen, Farmer, Blaine, Halloran, Level and at Muriel.

Lincoln, Neb.—Prof. Gooding, agronomist instructor at the College of Agriculture here, is preparing to put on a two weeks' course in grain grading some time in April especially for elevator managers. He will be assisted by Federal Supervisors H. E. Nelson of Omaha, Fred Smith of Chicago, and E. L. Morris of Kansas City. Next spring and summer we expect to cover the state again with a series of meetings. We want members to write us suggestions as to the campaign and to get interested. The great activity of the co-op. agents in holding meetings in Nebraska and surrounding states, to arouse interest and enlist support, is noticeable. As yet those in attendance were there mainly from curiosity and to see what they had to offer.—J. N. Campbell, sec'y Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.



Hebron, Neb.—George Hayes, the managing partner of the Hebron Grain Co.'s elevator here, took his own life by hanging himself at the elevator on Feb. 3. Despondency because of financial reverses in connection with the grain trade is thot to have been the reason for his act. He was 68 years of age. He also operated an elevator at Desher and at one time had one at Gladstone and also at Gilead. He is survived by his widow and three children by a former marriage.

## NEW ENGLAND

Lowell, Mass.—James Palm & Son are merged with J. B. Cover Co., both of Lowell.—J. F. C.

Lowell, Mass.—Arnold J. Ryan, grain, flour and feed, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities scheduled at \$31,227 and assets at \$2,136.

Fitchburg, Mass.—The Fitchburg Farmers Feed & Supply Corp. incorporated; capital stock, \$95,000; to deal in flour, grain, feed and by-products; formed to take over the Fitchburg interests of C. R. Bachelder following the organization of the Rollstone Grain Corp., Fitchburg, to take over Mr. Bachelder's business at Gardner, Mass. (reported in the last number of the Journal), the name of which has since been changed to the Gardner Farmers Feed & Supply Co.

### BOSTON LETTER.

Boston, Mass.—Applicants for membership in the Grain & Flour Exchange include John D. Talbot, ass't sec'y of the Curb Exchange.

Boston, Mass.—In the bankruptcy proceedings of Roderic N. MacDonald, grain, a former member of the Grain & Flour Exchange, a dividend of 5% has been declared on all claims proved and allowed in the District Court here, which is the first and also final dividend.

Boston, Mass.—At the organization meeting of the newly elected officers and directors of the Grain & Flour Exchange, held Feb. 7, Louis W. De Pass was reappointed sec'y for the sixth successive year, and Frank W. Wise was reappointed treas. for the sixth time. Edward H. Day, Herbert L. Hammond and Warren G. Torrey were appointed on the finance com'te.

## NEW MEXICO

Bard, N. M.—I am still figuring on a small elevator or large direct loading apparatus at Bard.—H. D. Fulwiler. [In the Sept. 10, 1929, Journal Mr. Fulwiler was reported as contemplating this step. He also operates the Fulwiler Motor Co. at Albuquerque, N. M.]

## NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Newsome Feed & Grain Co. recently closed its branch office in this city.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—The St. Lawrence County Utilities is said to have bot the Ogdensburg Roller Mills recently for \$40,000.

Buffalo, N. Y.—J. P. Parks, feed broker of Kansas City, with a branch office in Chicago managed by George S. Chesbro, contemplates opening another branch office here about Apr. 1, to be managed by V. L. Marsh, Mr. Park's brother-in-law, who has been associated with him in the Kansas City office for about four years.

Weedsport, N. Y.—Recent new members of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n are the following: George M. More, Cooperstown, N. Y.; M. B. Jones & Co., New York City; Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati, O.; American Hay & Grain Co., Marion, O.; Williams Traffic Service, Inc., New York City, and Louis E. Page, Boston, Mass.

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange are: Ferdinand F. Jelke, William F. Joseph, Homer W. Orvis, Edward Newman, William M. Wright, Charles T. Mulford, Peter F. Craig, James P. McCabe, James F. Graham. Applicants for membership include Richard F. Uhlmann, sec'y and treas. of the Uhlmann Grain Co., of Chicago.

New York, N. Y.—The Oceanic Grain Corp., 2 Broadway, of which Jack Hausmann is pres., is liquidating. Liabilities are estimated at nearly \$500,000. The company was organized about a year ago and did a substantial volume of business in export grain, principally in coarse grains. Whether the business will be again resumed depends on what the future may have in store for the private grain trade, it is reported.

New York, N. Y.—Nicholas J. Campion, an old member of the grain trade, with Knight & Co., and a member of the Produce Exchange, died on Feb. 12 at the age of 58 years.

Randolph, N. Y.—The milling business at this point has been bot by the James H. Gray Milling Co., which now has six mills in different towns in this vicinity, Springville being headquarters. Owing to a change being made in the highway route, the mill at Colden (this county) will be moved to another site.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Nekoma, N. D.—The Woodworth Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned here recently together with about 14,000 bus. of grain.

Burlington, N. D.—A building com'te has been appointed and Mch. 1 set as the date of a meeting to organize a corporation for the purpose of erecting a Farmers Union elevator here.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Joseph Gadrities is reported to have been bound over to the county district court charged with stealing large quantities of wheat and flax from farms and selling same at various elevators in this vicinity. Cy Tripp has been arrested also as being implicated with Gadrities in the thefts.

## OHIO

Arlington, O.—The Arlington Elvtr. & Supply Co. recently installed a feed grinder.

Sugar Ridge, O.—The Sugar Ridge Grain Co. is installing a new Sidney Corn Sheller and Cleaner.

Danville, O.—Dale C. Lanning and J. W. Storm, both of this place, have taken over the Farmers Grain & Feed Co. here.

Lynchburg, O.—George Shafer is installing a large corn cutter, receiving separator and other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Machy. Co.

Cortland, O.—The Richards Milling Co. is the new name of the old firm of the Richards & Evans Co., Mr. Evans having died a number of years ago.

Hoytville, O.—There is rumor of a proposed consolidation of the two elevators here, that of the Eagle Grain Co. and that of the Hoytville Grain Co., to be operated by a farmers' organization.

Rosburg and Yorkshire, O.—We have purchased the elevators at Rosburg and Yorkshire from the Buckland Milling Co.—United Grain Co., J. R. Klosterman. [The United Grain Co. already owned elevators at both these places]

Norwalk, O.—Stockholders of the Firelands Elvtr. Co. have decided to go on a cash basis beginning with March 1. There was also some talk of discontinuing storing grain for growers, as this is done at a loss, but no definite action has been taken. Miss Gertrude Maginn is manager of this elevator.

Oak Harbor, O.—The Emery Thierwechter Co. has decided to rebuild its plant that burned recently. An up-to-date feed plant will be erected to be completed in time for the new crop, construction to be as nearly fireproof as it is possible. The flour mill will not be rebuilt.

Cincinnati, O.—Mrs. Catherine Heile, widow of Frank J. Heile, founder of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Co., died recently at her home in this city after an illness of two weeks, at the age of 68 years. She is survived by nine children one of whom, Elmer H. Heile, is sec'y-treas. of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Co.

Sunbury, O.—The G. J. Burrer Mill & Elvtr. Co. is installing up-to-date grinding equipment at its elevator here, and the grinding equipment at the flour mill will be installed in either the company's Condit or Centerburg plant. As soon as sufficient electric power can be obtained, feed grinding equipment similar to that now being installed at the Sunbury plant will be put in at the Condit elevator.

## OKLAHOMA

Carnegie, Okla.—The Chickasha Mill & Elvtr. Co. will rebuild its elevator that burned last month.

Medford, Okla.—Farmers in this vicinity are making plans for the construction of a 50,000-bu. elevator to be erected at this point. The Clyde (Medford p. o.) Co-op. Ass'n has voted to enter into the new ass'n when it is formed.

Fairfax, Okla.—L. D. Harrold recently installed a hammer mill and a molasses mixer is to be added soon.

Hennessey, Okla.—Construction will start on the Star Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s new 100,000-bu. elevator on March 1. It is to be of reinforced concrete.

Perry, Okla.—H. C. Jackson, manager of the Perry Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant, is retiring from active management and George Sims will be the local manager.

Enid, Okla.—Chief Grain Inspector G. C. Rhodes has increased the number of licensed grain inspectors in his office by the addition of Floyd W. Rhodes to the corps.

Manchester, Okla.—Work on the Blackwell Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s (Midland Flour Milling Co.) new elevator was resumed during the first week of February, after having been suspended on account of bad weather, and pouring of concrete started.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Hardeman-King Co., feed manufacturers, sustained a loss of about \$6,000 in a fire at its elevator Feb. 11, \$1,000 of which was in burned grain; covered by insurance. Wiring was believed to have started the fire.

Enid, Okla.—Suit for \$75,000 has been brot by Ethel V. Mizar, widow of Robert Lee Mizar, against the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. Mizar, who was employed by the Pillsbury Co., was killed in the explosion that occurred at the company's elevator Jan. 1, which the widow charges was due to the negligence of the superintendent, T. B. Chastain.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Bothell, Wash.—The Walters Feed Mills, Inc., recently opened new offices in the Reder Bldg., in space fronting on Second Ave., said to be the most up-to-date offices in town in way of equipment.

Seattle, Wash.—Stock of the Magnolia Milling Co. loaded on a truck within 100 feet of the mill plant was slightly damaged when the truck caught fire as a gasoline tank was being filled recently.

Spokane, Wash.—The Inland Grain & Feed Co. has bot some new machinery to handle feeds more quickly and economically. It will elevate, mix and sack the feeds. B. A. Smith is the proprietor.

Paris, Ida.—The Sleight's Produce Exchange Co. is now occupying its new mill, which has storage capacity for 15 carloads of grain. The mill will be equipped with new machinery. Seymour Sleight is manager.

Gravelles (Davenport p. o.), Wash.—Suit has been filed by W. J. Hein against the Gravelles Farmers Elvtr. Co., in an effort to recover \$5,000 on two notes. A petition was filed for the appointment of a receiver and James F. Forney, of Mondovi, was appointed.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Tacoma Grain Co. has taken out a building permit for the erection of a \$43,000 addition to its elevator on the waterfront at Rustin Way, contract for which has been let to Albertson & Cornell Bros. There will be 24 bins each 66 feet high, the building to be 115 feet high. Construction is to start at once.

Tacoma, Wash.—The foundation concrete was poured early in February for the new elevator to be erected at the Portacomia Piers for the Port Commissioners. The main structure will be 180 feet above the water level and the 30 wheat bins will be 110 feet high. Six cars can be unloaded at one time in the car shed, and the workhouse will take care of 1,500,000 bus. The initial unit will have a capacity of about 700,000 bus. and will be ready for service in August. Albertson & Cornell Bros., Inc., have the contract.

Portland, Ore.—At the annual meeting of the Grain Exchange, held Feb. 10, directors re-elected for the coming year were: A. M. Chrystal, Phil Benedict, W. A. Kearns, Sherman Draper, S. E. Mikkelsen, Harold Sanford, Mark P. Miller; new directors elected: Floyd Roberts and Fay Malone. At a meeting of the new board of directors the former officers were re-elected and were as follows: Pres., A. M. Chrystal; vice-president, Phil Benedict; treas., W. A. Kearns; sec'y, Sherman Draper. E. S. Johnston was re-elected manager. Reports of the officers were satisfactory to stockholders and the finances of the exchange were reported to be in excellent shape. The exchange has been in operation since last June.



Wendell, Ida.—The Wendell Milling & Elvtr. Co. plant that burned in January, as reported in the Jan. 22 Journal, will be rebuilt as soon as weather conditions permit.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—Pres. Louis G. Graff of the Commercial Exchange recently appointed the new grain com'ite as follows: William B. Stites, L. G. West, David H. White, Charles I. Rini, Raymond J. Barnes, William C. Walton and E. R. Rockafellow.

Huntingdon, Pa.—Col. B. F. Isenberg, 85 years of age, sec'y of the Pennsylvania Millers State Ass'n, died at his home here on Feb. 15 from blood poisoning caused by injuring his hand in a fall. He had been a prominent leader among Pennsylvania millers for many years, and was one of the prime movers in the organization of the state ass'n, being its sec'y-treas. as early as 1880 and two years later its pres., which position he held until 1890. He was again elected sec'y in 1917 and continued in that office until his death. Col. Isenberg was also connected with the founding of the Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., serving as its pres. from the time of its organization in 1887 for 16 years. He became its pres. again in 1928, to fill the unexpired term of Landis Levan, who died in the fall of that year. At the meeting of the state millers ass'n in 1926 Col. Isenberg was presented with a silver loving cup on which was engraved, "Presented to Col. B. F. Isenberg from old friends and associates at Lancaster, Pa., 1926." He served the ass'n for 50 years, and was held in the highest esteem by his associates.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Mission HML, S. D.—Van Osdel, Frick & Co. have installed a gasoline engine and a feed grinder at their elevator.

Summit, S. D.—The old Dingsor elevator, which is owned by this company [in addition to the 25,000-bu. elevator which the company operates] will be wrecked this spring and the material will be used for the erection of new coal sheds.—O. C. Brekken, mgr., Summit Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Worthing, S. D.—The Hunting Elvtr. caught fire at 8 o'clock a. m., Feb. 4, but the flames were extinguished with chemicals and snow before any damage was done. Gasoline had leaked on the floor of the engine room and when the manager, O. B. Jones, struck a match to light the fire, the gasoline caught fire.

## SOUTHEAST

Amory, Miss.—New machinery has been installed in the feed mill of the Andrew J. Gregory Mill & Gln Co.

West Hamlin, W. Va.—West Hamlin Feed Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: H. S. McComas, Eustace Adkins, A. H. Aushut, Louis R. Sweet, A. F. Morris.

Richmond, Va.—A bill has been introduced in the legislature, H. 198, by Mr. Moffet and others authorizing the incorporation of co-operative marketing ass'ns and to license similar corporations of other states; authorizing co-operative purchasing; agriculture and mining. Reported from com'ite.

Augusta, Ga.—Announcement is made of the chartering of the Feedright Milling Co., which is being organized by R. E. Barinowski, who has had ten years' experience in the manufacture and sale of commercially mixed feeds in his native state of Georgia and the Southeast, and by D. F. Philpot, who has had like experience. The capacity of the plant will be 400 tons per day, and a complete line of horse and mule feeds, dairy rations, scratch feeds and mashes will be manufactured. This mill will be in operation within the next three or four weeks.—Feedright Milling Co.

Atlanta, Ga.—The new, up-to-date unit which the Atlanta Flour & Grain Co. has about completed at its plant here at a cost of \$75,000 will soon start mixing and blending feeds. It will be equipped to manufacture a complete line of scratch feeds, laying mashes, horse feeds and sweet dairy feed, and will increase the total capacity of the company to 850 tons of feeds per day, 1,200 bus. of corn meal, and 720 bus. of whole wheat flour and rye meal. New elevators have also been added, increasing the capacity by 75,000 bus. of grain, and two new molasses tanks with a combined capacity of 30,000 gals. have been erected.

Mobile, Ala.—Joseph E. Clinton, whose old home was at this city and who during recent years has been selling feeds in North Carolina for the Early & Daniel Co. of Cincinnati, O., died Feb. 8 after a brief illness of pneumonia at Raleigh, N. C.

Rome, Ga.—The Theodore Stivers Milling Co., whose plant at Cleveland, Tenn., burned late in November, has decided to build a new plant here on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., for which a site has already been purchased, and the \$200,000 plant is to be completed some time in July. It will be a 6-story building, the mill to have a capacity of 600 barrels a day, and storage space to be provided with a capacity of 100,000 bus. of grain. A corn mill will be installed and provision made for the later addition of feed mixing equipment. Until the new plant is completed the company will maintain offices in the Cherokee Life Bldg., this city.

## TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—E. R. Gardner, Jr., son of a former chief inspector for many years of hay and grain for the Merchants Exchange of this city, and who was himself engaged in the feed business at one time, was killed in an airplane accident at Garden City, Kan., Feb. 5.

Nashville, Tenn.—B. A. Cheek, who has been connected with the wholesale produce business of this city for 20 years, has been appointed office manager for the Tennessee Cereal Co., which will start the construction early in March of a plant here, as reported in the last number of the Journal.

## TEXAS

Austin, Tex.—Mr. Lee has introduced a bill, No. 80, in the state senate providing for state supervision of cotton weighing.

Waller, Tex.—H. J. Boettcher has just completed a feed mill here, 20x30 feet, having a capacity of about 2,500 pounds of feed per hour. The mill will be able to grind corn, shucks and cobs. It is operated by a gasoline engine.

Gruhlkey (Adrian p. o.), Tex.—We bot the elevator at Gruhlkey and it will continue to operate as Carter-Stone, Inc. We expect to add a seed cleaner, grader and treater. Capacity of the elevator is 25,000 bus., grain handling rate 1,800 bus. per hour.—Carter Bros.

New Braunfels, Tex.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by the Landa Industries, with assets listed at \$1,814,000 and liabilities at \$828,000. For many years the company has been in business here, operating a flour mill of 800 barrels daily capacity, a grain elevator, cottonseed oil mill, textile mill, power plant and rock crushing plant. The first meeting of creditors will be held in San Antonio March 14. H. M. Aubrey is referee in bankruptcy. Several years ago the Landa family disposed of its interests in the business.

Houston, Tex.—Bids have been called for and will be opened March 7 for the construction of the long talked of addition to the Municipal Elevator here. Additional storage bins will be placed at the rear of the present structure, which was planned originally for future expansion, and will give a total capacity of 3,500,000 bus. About 230 feet additional waterfront gallery will be constructed also, giving two complete ship-loading berths, and the headhouse will be completed with additional weighing and handling equipment. A third track for the unloading of cars and installation of a car dumper will be added. The estimated cost of the improvements is placed at between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000.

Perryton, Tex.—My new 25,000-bu. elevator is a cribbed house covered with sheet metal, 24x36 feet floor plan, 32 feet to the plate, cupola 24 feet. There are six deep bins, 8x8x32 feet; pit is 8x10x24 feet; three bins over driveway; one bin, 8x12, over the workroom; 12-inch cup belt, with D. P. cups 12 inches apart, cups 6x11 inches; driven by 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Induction Motor; carrying capacity, 2,000 to 2,500 bus. per hour. Equipment includes a vacuum direct drive suction cleaner, Richardson 10-bu. Scale, Kewanee Truck Lift. An air pipe runs from the air compressor up to the cupola for blowing the dust out. There is also a water pipe from the ground floor to the top floor, with a faucet on each floor, and 25 feet of hose attached to each. I think that will beat a few barrels standing around half empty most of the time. The cost of the elevator complete was \$8,213. It was built by H. I. Ames.—J. M. North, J. M. North Grain Co.

Friona, Tex.—The Santa Fe Grain Co.'s new 25,000-bu. elevator is nearing completion. It will be equipped with rapid-handling machinery.

Whiteley Switch (Dimmitt p. o.), Tex.—Fire originating in the office 100 feet from the elevator of Burton Thornton slightly damaged the elevator recently.

## UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The Vogeler Seed & Produce Co. recently installed Seedburo moisture testing and grain grading equipment.

Ogden, Utah.—E. R. Alton, manager of the Globe Grain & Milling Co. here, declines to be a candidate for re-election as pres. of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce.

Murray, Utah.—Oscar J. Bennion of Hyrum Bennion & Sons Co., who operate a mill and elevator here, was seriously injured at the mill on Feb. 11, necessitating amputation of one arm.

Provo, Utah.—The Excelsior Roller Mills here burned on Feb. 11; loss, \$16,000; insurance, \$9,000. The mill was 55 years old and of timber construction. William, Frank and Up-ton Hoover, the owners of the mill, contemplate building an up-to-date plant.

## WISCONSIN

Randolph, Wis.—E. O. Neff of Lake Mills has bot the feed mill here from R. W. Biel.

Beaver Dam, Wis.—I. K. Mayr is reported to have bot the Williams Elevator on Mill St.

Farmington, Wis.—The Farmington Feed Mill burned recently together with most of its contents.

Berlin, Wis.—C. S. Morris, who operated the Morris Feed Mill here for 59 years, died Feb. 10 at the age of 80 years. He is survived by his widow.

Chilton, Wis.—The Knauf & Tesch Co., operating an elevator here, is reported to have bot several elevators and warehouses in this locality recently.

Superior, Wis.—The rumor that the Itasca Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here was to be bot by the Farmers National Grain Corp. is denied by the Barnes-Ames Co., owner of the elevator.

# GRAIN All Ways to your complete satisfaction in Fort Worth

Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic, Export Grains, Consignments

Southwest Grain & Comm. Co.

Brokerage and Consignments

Transit Grain & Commission Co.

Consignments, Brokerage

J. S. Bache & Co.

Grain and Cotton Futures

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grain, Stocks, Provisions

Mullin-Brackett Grain Co.

Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

E. M. Rogers Co.

Strictly Brokerage and Consignments



Sun Prairie, Wis.—Fred W. Schiebe, feed mill owner of this point, died recently at the age of 36 years.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—The first floor of R. H. Cameron's flour and feed plant gave way recently, letting down two and a half carloads of feed to the basement and damaging the machinery.

Milwaukee, Wis.—An old tavern of frontier days, located on the old Janesville-Milwaukee stage road and known as the Johnstown House, is to be converted into a feed and corn grinding mill, it is reported.

Superior, Wis.—Regarding reports to the effect that this company is to build a new grain elevator at Superior, Wis., no plans have been prepared for this work.—E. W. Whitman, chief engineer, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Exaggerated newspaper accounts have appeared recently regarding a fire at the Smith Milling Co.'s plant in this city; damage in reality was nominal, the only loss being a few hundred pounds of feed. Even the conveyor in which the fire started was not damaged.

Superior, Wis.—W. J. Keaough, former deputy clerk, has been appointed a member of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission to succeed John Bardon, the appointment being for two years. William H. Scott, chairman of the commission, has been appointed to succeed himself, the term being three years.

Barron, Wis.—The New Richmond Roller Mills Co. has leased the mill and bot the feed store stock from Mayor John West, who has operated the mill for the past 11 years. The New Richmond Roller Mills Co. owns many feed mills and stores in this part of the state and established a store at this point two years ago under the management of Sherman Dorgan.

## WYOMING

Gillette, Wyo.—Purchase of one of the local elevators by the Campbell County Farm Bureau was discussed at a meeting here recently, but nothing definite has been reported to date.

## Minnesota Farmer Elevators Favor a Fourth Regional Board.

[Continued from page 254]

BAUER BROS. CO. displayed large photographs of their feed grinding equipment, with photos of installations, etc. A. R. Darner was in charge.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE & CO. demonstrated a fully-enclosed 5-h.p. motor, a double dial 30,000-pound scale, and distributed literature on many other lines. Walter A. Bellis, J. M. Heinen, E. C. Berry, T. D. Crowell and Russ Lewis attended the display.

A JAY-BEE No. 2 Jr. hammer mill, equipped with SKF ball-bearings, was demonstrated by A. E. and G. E. Thompson. A Haines Feed Mixer was also shown. Samples of grindings, various styles of hammers installed, and specimens of iron having gone through the mill were quite attracting.

MYLES SALT was advantageously exhibited in all its grades of finenesses by Miss H. B. Nay, C. F. Fisher and I. Husby. The clean, original rock salt was interestingly shown, much to the curiosity of the many visitors to this booth. The different style bags furnished also proved a drawing card.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO. exhibited a 24-inch attrition mill driven by 25-h.p. WESTINGHOUSE motors. The mill shown has a capacity of 3 tons an hour. Corn and cob pulverizers with 300 bushels hourly capacity were also shown. G. R. McVay, M. C. Davis and A. C. Vollbrecht attended the display.

HICKOK CONSTRUCTION CO. displayed photographs of work completed to their credit throughout the Northwest. The largest job displayed was a 700,000-bushel concrete addition they finished a short time ago. A number of concrete country elevators were featured. H. M. Hickok, Jack Frost, and Geo. Hull attended the gallery.

PLYMOUTH TWINE was advantageously exhibited by H. W. Bright of Lindsay Bros. Pencils and notebooks were passed out.

T. E. IBBERSON CO. displayed photographs of some of the grain elevator work they have recently completed. "Snapper-Jacks" were cheerfully given out by Earl E. Ibberson, Fred Holtby, C. F. Kiffe, Chas. P. Dressell and A. Westby.

OTHER SUPPLY TRADE REPRESENTATIVES include "Bill" Hinckley, Link-Belt Supply Co.; Frank W. Wirfs; Frank D. Carter; John Hogenson, Hogenson Construction Co.; A. W. Gerber, J. J. Gerber Sheet Metal Works; Joseph A. Johnson, A. E. Jacobson Machine Works; Wm. McCrum, Richard-

THE R. R. HOWELL & CO. exhibit held the commanding position of the lobby. Their full line was shown, along with the specialty equipment they merchandise for other manufacturers. THE CLOW-WINTER HEAD DRIVE was demonstrated by Andy Rothgarn and M. C. Anderson. A DIAMOND HULLER

22-inch ATTRITION MILL with two 25-h.p. G. E. motors and equipped with S. K. F. bearings was demonstrated by D. B. McLaughlin, son Scale Co.; and C. H. Townsend of The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

London Corn Trade Ass'n has approved a scheme for extension of the wheat futures market to permit trading in wheat from all countries in the world, instead of limiting to Manitoba wheat, as hitherto. The withholding of Canadian wheat by the pool is one reason for this step.

An embargo against imports of wheat is provided for in a bill that has passed second poll in the Assembly of the Union of South Africa, the purpose being to keep out foreign wheat completely, for the protection of domestic growers, who were being ruined by arrivals of grain from America and Australia. The appointment of the Federal Farm Board with its half billion appropriation seems to have advertised our depressing surplus to all the world.

## Sixteen Years Ago

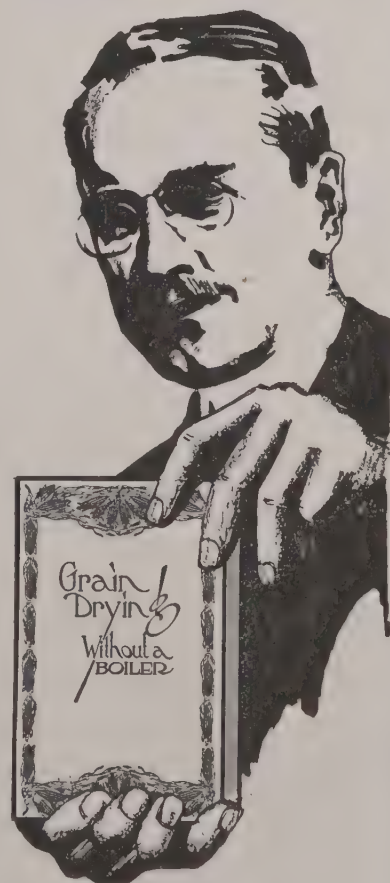
The first Randolph Grain Drier was put into operation.

## And Today

Randolph is the selected Grain Drying Equipment for elevators and mills throughout the United States and Foreign Countries.

Engineers of large elevators and mills—men who keep in touch with all modern developments—who are constantly investigating improved methods—were among the first to prove the value of the Randolph Grain Drier as an additional insurance against losses in business. But—before they became regular users of the Randolph, they made the most rigid investigations of its practicability, its economy and its efficiency of operation.

*The Original Randolph Principle of Direct Heat Drying Is Fully Protected by Patents.*



Upon request we shall be glad to send you our catalogue giving complete information on the Randolph Grain Drier and how this Drier was originally developed to meet every requirement for handling all kinds of grain, seeds and beans.

## O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.



## Grain Carriers

**SIOUX CITY, IA.**—The Martens & Ketels Milling Co. has brot suit against the Burlington to recover \$730 in grain freight charges.

**DURING THE WEEK** ending Feb. 13, 44,563 cars of grain were loaded by the carriers, a decrease of 5,173 from the corresponding week in 1929 and 9,356 below the corresponding week in 1928.

**AT THE RECENT MEETING** of the N. W. Shippers Advisory Board, Paul E. Scheunemann of the Monarch Elev. Co. was named chairman of the grain advisory committee and A. E. Dypwick of the St. Anthony & Dak. Elev. Co. was named vice-chairman.

**THE FARMERS Grain & Supply Co.** with an elevator at Thornhope, Ind., has brought suit against the Pennsylvania railroad company in which it is demanding the sum of \$304.12 for an alleged shortage in a car load of corn shipped from Thornhope to Indianapolis.

**THE BILL OF LADING Committee** of the Nat'l Ind. Traf. League is sending out a questionnaire to its members carrying the following inquiries:

1. Should an arrangement be made whereby freight may be billed to prepay stations on order bills of lading?

2. If so, is it reasonable for the carriers to make a charge for the extra service, and what should that charge be?

### Loaded Car Movement.

During the week ending Jan. 25, 38,619 cars were loaded with grain and grain products, a decrease of 9,341 from the corresponding week in 1929 and 14,691 below the same week in 1898. For the four weeks ending with Jan. 25 total loadings of grain and grain products amounted to 156,665 cars.

### Appeal to Courts.

The contract freight houses involved in No. 20968, James Gallagher et al. vs. Pennsylvania, and cases joined with it, plan to file suit in the federal court to test the validity of the order requiring the defendant railroads to cease making cash allowances to the Merchants' Warehouse Co., the Quaker City Cold Storage Co. and the Pennsylvania Warehousing and Safe Deposit Co. for handling package freight for the carriers. Commercial organizations of Philadelphia have joined with the contract warehouses in asking the commission to postpone the effective date of the order.

### The Courts and Rate Cases.

Three bills to prevent federal courts from interfering with public utility rates fixed by state public service commissions and other state regulatory bodies soon will be the subject of hearings before a subcommittee of the house committee on judiciary.

Authors of the three bills are Representatives Bacharach, N. J.; La Guardia, N. Y., and Samuel Dickstein, N. Y. Each of the measures requires utilities seeking rate increases to exhaust the means afforded in state regulatory bodies and in state courts before going into federal courts and applying for relief on the ground of confiscation of property.

### Tow Barges on the St. Lawrence.

Canadian shipping men are looking forward to replacement of self-propelled grain barges between Prescott and Montreal, with the opening of the new Welland Canal next summer and the passage of lake grain boats from the head of the lakes to the Prescott elevators. The tow barges, it is pointed out, will have much greater carrying capacity than the self-propelled craft and also will have lower handling charges.

Instead of twenty men, some of them technical experts, each barge will carry only four men and it has been suggested that one crew may handle several barges.

### Warehousing Case to Court.

The various Philadelphia warehouses that were recently hit by the I. C. C.'s order prohibiting the Penna. & the B. & O. from paying allowances, for services, have filed a petition in the U. S. District court asking for a suspension of the commission's order.

The railroads contracted with some of the warehouse companies to load and unload freight, collect the charges, and assume responsibility for the care of the freight during the free storage period. Other warehouse companies complained that the arrangement was discriminatory and in violation of the Act, and the I. C. C. agreed with them and ordered the practice discontinued on or before Feb. 25.

### Quarter's Car Requirements.

Freight car requirements during the first quarter of 1930 are expected to fall short by about 0.6 per cent of the freight car loadings for the corresponding period last year, according to the forecast of the regional shippers' advisory boards. The forecast is based on transportation demands for 29 principal commodities in the 13 districts of the country.

According to the forecast, increases are predicted for 15 commodities, the largest being 7.3 per cent for agricultural implements and vehicles, other than automobiles; 4.4 per cent for canned goods, and 4.2 per cent for poultry and dairy products.

### I. C. C. Activities.

Despite the protest of the N. Y. Produce Exchange, the I. C. C. permitted tariffs carrying a storage charge of 1/25 of a cent a bu., per day, in cars at New York, to become effective on Feb. 15. Consignees of grain on track at New York for 10 days or more unloaded after the usual 3 day notice will in future have this charge to pay unless the carriers can be persuaded to cancel the tariff, or the commission, on formal complaint, finds the charge unlawful or discriminatory.

Various sugar companies and the Houston (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce have filed a protest against a proposal by the railroads to reduce the rate on imported blackstrap molasses from Louisiana, Alabama and Florida ports to points in Kansas, Mo., and Okla., to equalize these rates with those from Texas ports to the same destinations.

The new rates are carried in Boyd's sup. 17 to his I. C. C. A-1952 and are scheduled to take effect on Mar. 3.

Examiner Harraman, in case 22694, the Beatrice Creamery Co. vs. the Ann Arbor, et al., recommends that the commission find that the rates charged on dried buttermilk in bags, from points in Colo., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. Dak., S. Dak. and Wyo., to points east of the Ind.-Ill. state line were not applicable. Charges in excess of 86.66 per cent of 6th class should be refunded.

In 23778 the Jackson, Miss., Traffic Bureau has filed a complaint against the A. G. S. et al., alleging violation of sections 1 and 3 of the transportation act on grain and grain products from Kansas City, Mo., and points in Kans. and Okla., via Jackson, to points in various southeastern states.

In 23090, North & Co., of Kansas City, have filed a complaint against the S. A. L., attacking as unreasonable charges on hay from Kansas City to St. Petersburg, Fla., reconsigned to Tampa and then to Sherman.

In 23137, the Albers Mfg. Co., of San Francisco, has filed a complaint against the C. R. I. & P., et al., alleging charges in violation of sections 1 and 3 on corn from Kansas City to Oakland, Cal., and reconsigned to Novato.

Hugh M. Tate of Knoxville, Tenn., was on Feb. 20 confirmed by the Senate as a member of the I. C. C.

### Recommends 9-foot Channel.

Ultimate canalization on the upper Mississippi river with a depth at low water of nine feet is proposed in the preliminary report of a board of survey engineers submitted to the secretary of war by Major General Lytle Brown, chief of engineers.

The report recommends completion of the six-foot channel project. But in General Brown's letter of transmittal to Secretary of War Hurley, he states that the plans proposed construction of locks that can be included in a nine-foot project "without reconstruction or relocation of plans for an ultimate 9-foot depth.

**A Resolution** deploring the activities of the promoters of the Northwest division of the Farmers Union, and asserting that they had been "contributing only additional burdens on our farmers by increasing the duplication of existing marketing machinery" was adopted by the Central Co-operative Live Stock Ass'n at Minneapolis.



Use only  
*proved methods*  
in grain drying—

ELLIS

GRAIN DRIERS

for Coarse Grains

Seed Corn

Peas, Beans

ROTARY DRIERS

for Meal, Grits

and other

Granular

Products.

Also for

Sterilizing

Package Goods,

etc.

Correspondence invited on  
special drying problems.

ELLIS DRIER WORKS

Division of G. L. M. Corp.

822 W. Washington Blvd.

Chicago, Ill.



# Field Seeds

## Seed Trade Notes.

THE RUDY-PATRICK SEED CO of Kansas City, Mo., suffered a \$15,000 fire loss to their rolled oats mill on Feb. 9.

THE WELD COUNTY, Colo., Seed Growers' Ass'n is advertising its pure seed and has named a price of 6 cents a pound for corn, \$2.50 per 100 lbs. for barley and oats and \$3.00 for wheat.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Carl A. Heldt, 40, associated with The Heldt Co., dealers in seeds, died at a local hospital after a short illness. He is survived by the widow and three children.—W. B. C.

TEN ACRES OF KAFIR on a farm southwest of Ensign, Gray County, Kansas, are reported to have yielded 715 bushels of grain. This is at the rate of 71.5 bus. per acre, and is thought to be a record.

SEED EXCHANGES are being established in various sections of Oklahoma for the benefit of farmers who buy or sell seeds. Buying uncleaned and untested seeds may or may not prove of value to the farmers in that section of the country.

IF ALL COLORADO farmers had planted nothing but registered seed there would not be thousands of acres of farm lands abandoned to weeds, declares John Spencer, inspector for the state seed registration service at the Colorado Agricultural College.

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO—The fire which destroyed the warehouse of the Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Ass'n recently will not be as severe as at first thought. The loss is largely covered by insurance. Plans are under way for rebuilding.—J. M. D.

THE WISCONSIN EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION expects to sell three million dollars' worth of seed in 1930. The association of purebred seed growers started in 1901 and has since grown steadily, according to agronomists at the University of Wisconsin.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

#### BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

#### CHICAGO, ILL.

Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.

#### CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

#### COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

#### KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

#### LIMA, OHIO.

Ackerman Co., The, wholesale grass field seeds.

#### LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

#### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

#### MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

#### ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Mitchellhill Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.  
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

#### SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—Christian county has established a record in producing a crop of Korean seed that is worth more than \$60,000, it has been announced by W. E. Wiedeberg, farm agent of the county. This places the county in the first place among the counties of the United States—W. B. C.

THE WEST VIRGINIA Experiment Station is warning farmers of that state who desire to raise a good oats crop not to buy or plant just "oats," but to use seed oats. Tests have shown "Gopher" to be the best kind to use in W. Va., yielding from 2 to 15 bushels per acre more than ordinary varieties.

A NATIONAL CONFERENCE on crop improvement is being held at the Palmer House, Chicago, this week, under the auspices of the Millers Nat'l Federation. Among the topics being discussed are "Publicity Methods," "Methods of Seed Distribution," "Value of Special Campaigns," and "Organization Problems."

## Registered Seed in Canada.

The following varieties of self fertilizing crops have been approved as eligible for seed registration in Canada:

SPRING WHEAT—Early Red Fife, Marquis, Red Fife, Ruby, Kitchener, White Russian, Huron, Mindum, Blue Stem, Renfrew.

OATS—Alaska, Abundance, Banner, Gold Rain, O. A. C. No. 3, O. A. C. No. 72, Victory, O. A. C. No. 144.

BARLEY—Bark's, Canadian Thorpe, Hannchen, O. A. C. No. 21, Manchurian, French Chevalier, White Hulless, Success, Charlotte-town No. 80, Duckbill Ott. 57, Trebi.

WINTER WHEAT—Dawson's Golden Chaff, O. A. C. No. 104, Kharkov 22 M. C.

FLAX—Crown, Ottawa Longstem No. 52, Premost.

SOY BEANS—O. A. C. No. 211.

## Urged to Grow More Flax.

Minnesota's flax acreage could be increased in 1930 to at least a million acres with profit both to the producers and to manufacturers and users of linseed oil in the Northwest, says A. C. Arny, agronomist, University Farm, St. Paul. This increase would represent a 25 per cent increase over the area grown in 1926, when Minnesota produced its banner crop of 814,000 acres. The added 200,000 acres of flax might well replace that amount of spring wheat and oats, of which there have been serious over-production for a number of years.

"The present position of the flax crop in the Northwest is exceptional," according to Mr. Arny, "in that flax has been a paying cash crop over a period of years and still only about half the amount needed is produced. All who have given this matter careful thought regret to see approximately 20,000,000 bushels of flax seed purchased annually from other countries, when the money might go to farmers in this country who are producing a surplus of spring wheat."

If the wheat producers do not reduce their acreage planted to wheat as instructed by the Farm Board, Mr. Legge will be very angry.

## Senate Votes New Seed Rates.

In considering the agricultural schedules in the new tariff bill, the Senate last week voted to increase the duty on crimson clover seed from 1 cent a pound to 2 cts. on alsike, from 5 cents to 8 cts. on sweet clover, from 3 to 4 cents. An amendment to raise the rate on timothy seed from 2 to 3 cents was defeated.

The rate on alfalfa seed was increased from 5 to 8 cents and the rate on red clover seed from 6 to 8 cts.

## Flax in Short Supply.

Pursuing the question of flax supplies for 1930, we desire to call attention to the figures just published by the Bureau of Census, in the Department of Commerce, for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1929:

Stocks of flaxseed at the mills on Dec. 31, 1929, amounted to 121,782 tons compared with 214,578 tons for the same date in 1928, with 252,554 tons in 1927, and with 172,324 tons in 1926. Stocks of linseed oil reported by the crushers were 99,738,526 pounds on Dec. 31, 1929, compared with 120,724,853 pounds for the same date in 1928, with 152,980,476 pounds in 1927, and with 129,437,691 pounds in 1926.

It will be seen from an examination of these figures that on Dec. 31, 1929, crushers had 3,350,000 less bushels of flaxseed and 2,800,000 less gallons of oil on hand than at the end of 1928. When this fact is considered in connection with the extremely short Argentine and Northwestern crops, it emphasizes the difficulties confronting American crushers this year in securing sufficient supplies to care for customers' needs.

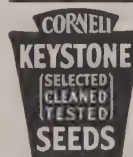
Minneapolis, Duluth and Winnipeg receipts to date on this crop were 8,280 cars, compared with 12,345 for the same period last year.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

## LOUISVILLE SEED CO.

### BUYERS AND SELLERS

All varieties CLOVER, FIELD and GRASS SEED, SOY BEANS and COW PEAS

226 No. 15th St. LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Long Dist. Phone 6727-6728



## CORNELL SEED CO.

### FIELD SEEDS

### BUYERS & SELLERS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

### WE SPECIALIZE IN

### ALFALFA BLUE GRASS

### SUDAN MILLET and CANE

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

### RUDY-PATRICK SEED CO.

Kansas City, Mo.

## GRUNDY COUNTY SWEET CLOVER

### MORRIS GRAIN & SEED CO.

Morris, Illinois

FIELD SEEDS

SEED GRAIN

## RICE SEED CLEANERS

Make separations of Buckhorn, Dock, Sorrel, Lambs Quarters, Foxtail, Carrot, Canada Thistle and other noxious weed seeds from clover and alfalfa seed.

For full information write

W. A. RICE

Jerseyville, Ill.

## ALFALFA—BLUE GRASS

### CANE—SUDAN CLOVER

## J. G. PEPPARD SEED CO.

Established 1887

KANSAS CITY, MO.



## Seed Corn and Clover Conditions

Due to very general reports of low germinating seed corn and badly infested red clover seed, our crop correspondents were asked to advise us as to local conditions and the following extracts have been made from some of the replies. The numbers after the different cities indicate in a general way, their location in the different states, each state being divided into 9 squares and these being numbered from 1 to 9, beginning at the upper left or northwest section and the numbers in each set of 3, running down.

## LOCATION KEY.

**Explanation.**—In order to give the reader as intelligent an idea of the districts from which all crop and local trade condition reports are received, they are numbered to correspond with divisions shown in the accompanying diagram, the numbers 1, 2 and 3 representing the western one-third of the state from north to south; 4, 5 and 6 the central third, and 7, 8 and 9 the eastern third. Figures indicating these locations are shown in all crops reports.

|       |   |   |
|-------|---|---|
| NORTH |   |   |
| 1     | 4 | 7 |
| 2     | 5 | 8 |
| 3     | 6 | 9 |
| SOUTH |   |   |

## Illinois

SPARTA, ILL. (6)—There is very little good seed corn here.—Eagle Mill'g Co.

TOWER HILL, ILL. (5)—Our seed corn is very poor and our clover seed heavily infested with weed seed.—Sibbit Bros.

RIGGSTON, ILL. (4)—We think there is plenty of good seed corn here, and we have lots of good clover seed.—Oakes & Green.

SIDELL, ILL. (8)—The seed corn situation in this section is bad and there is some dodder in our farmers' clover seed.—Sidell Gr. & Elev. Co.

FREEMPORT, ILL. (4)—Plenty of good seed corn here and the clover seed has no more than the normal quantity of weed seed in it.—The H. A. Hillmer Co.

GEORGETOWN, ILL. (8)—There is some good seed corn around here, but it is not plentiful. Our clover seed is fairly clear of weed seeds.—C. H. Wade.

EARLVILLE, ILL. (4)—Our farmers have tested none of their seed corn yet so nothing is known about its germination. Their clover seed is badly infested with weeds.—R. A. Strong.

ASHLAND, ILL. (5)—Seed corn not yet tested for germination so can't say how good it will be. The most of our local clover seed is free from dodder and buckhorn.—Ashland Farmers Elev. Co.

VERMONT, ILL. (2)—Our farmers picked their seed corn early and think the most of it is good. Our clover seed contains no dodder or buckhorn but does contain considerable bracketed plantain.—Bader & Co.

## Indiana

ATTICA, IND. (2)—It looks like good seed corn will be in demand here this spring.—Stafford Grain Co.

SHELBYVILLE, IND. (5)—Our seed corn is very poor—the worst in years, and our clover seed is also poor.—Wm. Nading.

BROOK, IND. (1)—There is plenty of good seed corn here and cloverseed is also plentiful and of good quality.—Lyons, Rich & Light Co.

RUSHVILLE, IND. (8)—Good seed corn will probably be scarce around here this spring and the farmers' clover seed is very bad.—T. Rich Reed.

WINCHESTER, IND. (8)—Good seed corn is very scarce and 50% of our local clover seed contains dodder and 45% buckhorn.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

SOUTH WHITLEY, IND. (7)—We will have plenty of good seed corn here, and clover seed in this vicinity is free from dodder.—Mayer Grain Co.

JASPER, IND. (3)—Our farmers are careful of their seed corn, but much of our clover is infested with buckhorn and other weed seeds.—Victoria Mill Co.

BLOOMINGTON, IND. (3)—Seed corn will have to be shipped in for this season and the clover seed carries lots of noxious weed seed.—Bloomington Mlg. Co.

LEBANON, IND. (5)—Good seed corn will be scarce as only that which was stored by a fire is any good. About half of our clover seed has dodder in it, but the infestation is light. We have had buckhorn in one part of the county for some years, but none elsewhere.—Goodrich Bros.

ANGOLA, IND. (7)—Most farmers here select their seed corn early and take care of it. Much of our home grown clover seed is infested with buckhorn, but have heard no complaint about dodder.—J. B. Parsell.

MARION, IND. (5)—Think there will be enough good seed corn to meet local demand, but some farmers will have to buy. There's plenty of dodder and buckhorn in local grown clover seed.—Thomas Milling Co.

FRANKFORT, IND. (2)—The seed corn situation is fair but clover seed is badly infested with dodder and buckhorn, a result of farmers trading with each other and using seed sold by the Farm Bureau.—N. W. Mattix & Son.

KENDALLVILLE, IND. (7)—We are afraid much of the farmers seed corn was badly damaged as it was full of moisture when hit by zero weather. Our clover seed contains some buckhorn but no dodder or other noxious weeds.—Campbell & Co.

## Iowa

WRIGHT, IA. (9)—Locally both our seed corn and clover seed are good.—D. K. Unsicker.

ONAWA, IA. (2)—Our seed corn seems to be O. K., but I do not know anything about the clover seed.—A. D. Post.

JEFFERSON, IA. (5)—Our seed corn is in satisfactory condition and no clover is raised for seed.—D. Milligan Co.

CLARINDA, IA. (3)—Our seed corn is poor but we have heard no complaints about weedy clover seed.—Shambaugh Mlg. Co.

GOWRIE, IA. (5)—Our seed corn seems to be all right, but we grow no clover for seed, to speak of, around here.—W. E. Bomberger.

NO. LIBERTY, IA. (8)—I have heard no complaint about the seed corn and our clover seed is pretty free from weeds.—J. G. Wray.

LOWDEN, IA. (8)—The seed corn that was gathered last fall is all good and our clover seed is free of noxious weeds.—A. Freund & Co.

OSCEOLA, IA. (6)—Our seed corn is poor, and while our clover seed carries no dodder it has plenty of buckhorn and dock.—Talbot Gr. Co.

HENDERSON, IA. (3)—Good seed corn is scarce and farmers are now all testing it. Our clover seed is free from all weed seeds.—W. H. Harbor.

HAMLIN, IA. (2)—No seed corn reports but our farmers will use more red clover than ever before, and there is no dodder around here.—Hamlin Grain Co.

TAMA, IA. (5)—We have had no reports on the seed corn situation thus far, but our clover seed has some fox-tail and buckhorn in it.—N. S. Beall & Son.

HARLAN, IA. (6)—Seed corn in this section is poor, testing only from 50 to 75% germination, but there is no complaint about weedy clover seed.—Trans-Miss. Grain Co.

GUTHRIE CENTER, IA. (2)—There is plenty of good seed corn for local planting. Our clover seed has but little dodder or buckhorn, but our surplus is small.—E. W. Miller.

WHITTEN, IA. (5)—Our seed corn is all good so far as I know. Home grown clover seed is good, but not much is produced and lots of good seed being shipped in.—G. D. Mabie.

SPENCER, IA. (1)—We have plenty of good seed corn around here, and as practically all of the clover seed is bought from good seed houses, it has been thoroughly cleaned.—H. A. Wilson.

WILLIAMSBURG, IA. (8)—We have thus far heard no complaints about the seed corn and we had a fair crop of good clover seed that is free from dodder and buckhorn.—Harris & Son.

RANDOLPH, IA. (3)—We are getting no favorable reports from corn germination tests. High moisture content and extremely cold weather killed much of the seed.—S. T. Rhode & Co.

BELMOND, IA. (4)—Our seed corn is not the best, testing from 70 to 90% germination. There is no complaint about our clover seed as our state laws are very strict on that.—J. N. Johnson.

## Kansas

WALDO, KANS. (5)—Seed corn will likely have to be shipped in.—Farmers Elev. Co.

ELLSWORTH, KANS. (5)—Both our seed corn and our clover seed are good.—Jos. Janousek.

MADISON, KANS. (9)—There will be ample supplies of good testing seed corn here.—M. L. Brown.

SEDAN, KANS. (9)—We will have plenty of good seed corn to meet the local demand.—E. S. Park.

MINNEAPOLIS, KANS. (4)—There will be no shortage of seed corn here.—The Jackman Roller Mills.

JUNCTION CITY, KAN. (7)—Good seed corn will be in demand this spring.—The Aurora Flour Mills Co.

**Courteen  
Seed Co.**  
Established 1892  
**Milwaukee**



Specialize in

**ALL  
CLOVERS  
TIMOTHY  
and  
ALFALFA**

Your Offers and  
Inquiries Solicited

**BUYERS** **SELLERS**

**BAG  
LOTS  
or  
CAR  
LOADS**

**MANGELSDORF**  
FIELD SEED  
**MERIT  
FIELD SEED**

Alfalfa — Clovers — Redtop  
Timothy — Blue Grass  
Grasses — Cowpeas  
Soybeans — Sunflower  
Seed Corn — Other Field  
and Grass Seeds

All our seeds are thoroughly re-cleaned in our own plant—tested for germination and purity. Our advantageous location with exceptional facilities for both shipping and receiving enables us to quote best prices.

Whether Buying or Selling  
Get Our Prices—Prompt Service

**Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro.**  
Wholesale Field and Grass Seeds  
**ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI**



CLAY CENTER, KANS. (4)—We have heard nothing about the seed corn situation.—Mid-Kansas Mlg Co.

LOGAN, KANS. (4)—There is considerable question about the value of corn for seed.—E. I. King & Co.

GREENSBURG, KANS. (6)—We will have plenty of good seed corn for home use.—Farmers Gr. & S. Co.

ST. FRANCIS, KANS. (3)—We will have all of the good seed corn needed in this section of the state.—H. M. Crosby.

BELLEVILLE, KANS. (4)—Farmers will trade among themselves and have plenty of seed corn.—E. A. Fulcomer & Son.

HERINGTON, KANS. (5)—Our seed corn is not good. Some we tested only showed 63% germination.—Herington Gr. & F. Co.

LARNED, KANS. (5)—Some tests show our seed corn to be about the average in germination, but some is doubtful.—Keystone Mlg. Co.

## Minnesota

WALNUT GROVE, MINN. (3)—Seed corn is plentiful in this section.—Swoffer & Swoffer.

LUVERNE, MINN. (3)—Our seed corn is good and our clover seed clean.—E. A. Brown & Co.

GRANITE FALLS, MINN. (3)—There will be plenty of good seed corn here.—G. H. Dillingham.

HUTCHINSON, MINN. (6)—I think our supply of good seed corn will be ample.—J. W. Nielson.

ALBERT LEA, MINN. (6)—We have plenty of good seed corn here, also plenty of weeds in the clover.—Speltz Grain & Coal Co.

EDEN PRAIRIE, MINN. (6)—Our 1929 corn crop was the best in 5 years—at least 95% good and ripe before any frost.—Fred Miller.

MAPLETON, MINN. (6)—Nothing is definitely known about the germination of our seed corn as none of it has been tested yet.—J. S. Emerson.

PRIOR LAKE, MINN. (6)—Little corn has thus far been tested but we think there will be sufficient good seed for local demand.—Prior Lake Elev. Co.

REDWOOD FALLS, MINN. (3)—Most of our farmers have good seed corn. Very little clover seed here and quite a little will have to be shipped in.—Farmers Elev. Co.

## Missouri

PARIS, MO. (5)—Seed corn is scarce and quality doubtful.—Sproul & Son.

CHILLICOTHE, MO. (1)—Good seed corn will be scarce this spring.—City Mills.

MARIONVILLE, MO. (3)—Only a very small per cent of our corn will do for seed.—W. H. Bradford.

HAMILTON, MO. (1)—Most of our farmers will have to buy their seed corn, this year.—Farmers Prod. & Gr. Co.

KIRKSVILLE, MO. (4)—There is said to be an ample supply of good seed corn to meet local demand.—Chas. R. Milbank.

CORNING, MO. (1)—Our 1929 corn crop was just about ruined, and good seed corn will be in demand this spring.—Len Walter.

SEDALIA, MO. (5)—There will be about enough good seed corn here to take care of local needs, but none to spare.—Sedalia Mlg. Co.

RICHMOND, MO. (2)—Seed corn of good quality will be scarce, but the clover seed offered for sale is O. K.—O. N. Hamacher & Sons.

SALISBURY, MO. (4)—Seed corn will be hard to get this spring, as the corn did not mature last fall. There is, however, plenty of good clover seed.—Model Mill Co.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO. (2)—We think there will be enough seed corn here to cover our needs, and we have heard no complaints as to clover seed.—The Higginsville Mlg. Co.

BETHANY, MO. (1)—Due to unfavorable weather last year there will be very little good seed corn around here and 80% of our clover is not very good.—Bethany Mill & Elev. Co.

## Toledo Seed Prices.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover, alsike and timothy as of Feb. 21:

| Clover:                | High.   | Low.    | Close.  | Yr. ago. |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Domestic cash old..... | \$10.75 | \$10.75 | \$10.75 | \$17.70  |
| Cash new .....         | 11.00   | 11.00   | 11.00   | 17.70    |
| February .....         | 11.00   | 11.00   | 11.00   | 17.70    |
| February choice .....  | 11.40   | 11.40   | 11.40   | ....     |
| March .....            | 11.10   | 11.10   | 11.10   | 17.80    |
| March choice .....     | 11.50   | 11.50   | 11.50   | ....     |
| Imported cash old..... | 9.00    | 9.00    | 9.00    | 12.75    |
| Alsike:                |         |         |         |          |
| Cash .....             | 10.65   | 10.65   | 10.65   | 19.25    |
| February .....         | 10.65   | 10.65   | 10.65   | 19.25    |
| March .....            | 10.80   | 10.80   | 10.80   | ....     |
| Timothy:               |         |         |         |          |
| Cash old .....         | 3.00    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 2.90     |
| Cash new .....         | 3.25    | 3.25    | 3.25    | 3.05     |
| March .....            | 3.40    | 3.40    | 3.40    | 3.15     |

SPRINGFIELD, MO. (3)—There is very little good seed corn here and owing to unfavorable weather weed seeds are more plentiful than usual in our clover seed.—Lipscomb Gr. & Feed Co.

## Montana

SIDNEY, MONT. (7)—There is an ample supply of good seed corn here.—Russell-Miller Mlg. Co.

## Nebraska

WINNETOON, NEB. (7)—Our seed corn is good.—Seth Jones.

SUPERIOR, NEB. (9)—Our seed corn is very good.—Bossemeyer Bros.

SWANTON, NEB. (9)—Our seed corn is not very good.—L. F. Ellermeier.

WAHOO, NEB. (8)—Both our seed corn and our clover seed are good.—Dolezal Bros.

ORLEANS, NEB. (7)—There will be plenty of choice corn for seed here.—J. P. Richards.

STANTON, NEB. (7)—Our seed corn is of very poor quality.—Farmers Union Coop. & S. Co.

DAVID CITY, NEB. (8)—We never have any trouble about good seed corn here.—H. O. Schaaf.

McCOOK, NEB. (6)—There is an ample supply of good seed corn around here.—Real & Easterday.

NELIGH, NEB. (7)—Think there is an ample supply of good seed corn on our farms.—The Neligh Mills.

HOLDREGE, NEB. (6)—There will be no seed corn and no clover seed for sale here.—J. M. Larson.

KEARNEY, NEB. (6)—We have enough good seed corn to supply the local demand.—J. P. Gibbons Gr. Co.

CENTRAL CITY, NEB. (9)—We have thus far had no reports on seed corn germination.—T. B. Hord Grain Co.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB. (9)—We will have no trouble either with our seed corn or our clover seed.—Duff Grain Co.

GRAFF, NEB. (9)—Our seed corn is good and our clover seed is fine, quite a good deal being for sale locally.—H. C. Chittenden.

## North Dakota

MANTADOR, N. DAK. (9)—Seed corn will have to be shipped in.—Mantador Gr. Co.

FARGO, N. DAK. (8)—Good seed corn is generally short, over the state.—J. C. Eaton.

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK. (7)—There is enough seed corn here as very little corn is raised.—The Farmers Gr. Co.

CARRINGTON, N. DAK. (5)—Seed corn is always shipped in and will be this year.—Farmers Independent Elev. Co.

FARGO, N. DAK. (8)—Seed corn is scarce on account of early freeze last fall. We are not troubled with dodder or buck horn.—Magill & Co.

LAKOTA, N. DAK. (7)—Seed corn is always shipped in. Clover seed on most farms is infested with quack grass and mustard.—Hartin Gr. Co.

CASSELTON, N. DAK. (8)—Very little home grown seed corn that is ever suitable. Seedsmen, however, carried over a good supply of 1928 corn and believe there will be enough of that to supply local needs.—Casselton Elev. Co.

## Ohio

BRICE, O. (5)—Good seed corn is scarce.—Motz-Cook Gr. Co.

TROY, O. (2)—The seed corn situation appears to be serious.—Martin & Rehmer.

WAUSEON, O. (1)—The seed corn situation around here is very unsatisfactory.—Lyon & Greenleaf Co.

ST. PARIS, O. (2)—Claims of damaged seed corn are making our farmers uneasy.—The Farmers Gr. & Feed Co.

PAULDING, O. (1)—Seed corn will be scarce as very little of that produced last year will grow.—Paulding Equity Exchange.

XENIA, O. (3)—Our supply of good seed corn will be very short, and much of our clover is foul with weed seed.—Belden Mlg. Co.

GREENVILLE, O. (2)—We anticipate a shortage of good seed corn, but we have a good clover seed crop.—E. A. Grubbs Gr. Co.

BOWLING GREEN, O. (1)—Seed corn will be scarce. Our clover seed contains some buck horn, but no dodder.—The Royce Coon Grain & Seed Co.

CIRCLEVILLE, O. (6)—The seed corn in this section is very poor and there will be a lot of 2 year old corn used for seed this spring.—The Heffner Gr. Co.

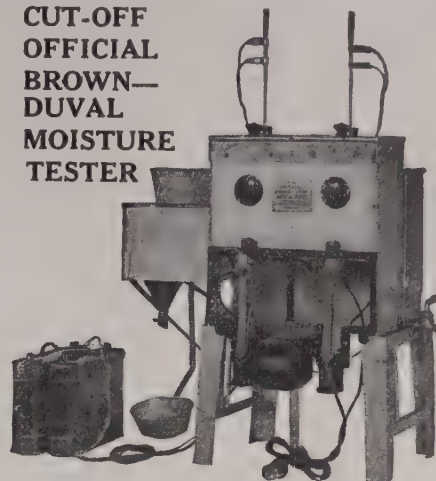
VAN WERT, O. (1)—There will be plenty of good seed corn here and also plenty of clover seed. The clover seed contains some buck horn, but no dodder.—C. T. Pierce Gr. & Hay Co.

KENTON, O. (2)—There will be a shortage of seed corn this spring. Our clover seed is good but there is not enough home grown seed to supply the demand.—Clem W. Robinson.

[Continued on next page]

## Save 50% OF YOUR TIME

WITH AN AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CUT-OFF OFFICIAL BROWN-DUVAL MOISTURE TESTER



Write for prices on moisture testers and complete catalog of SEEDBURO Quality grain and seed testing equipment, which includes grain grade specifications. We are the Largest Handlers of Grain and Seed Testing Equipment in the World.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU  
1018 S. Wabash Ave. CHICAGO

## Cipher Codes

**Universal Grain Code:** The only complete, the most up-to-date and latest grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

**Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code:** With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

**Millers Telegraphic Cipher:** (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

**Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code:** 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages 4½x6½ ins. Cloth bound. Price \$3.50.

**A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.:** Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. Price in English, \$20.00.

**Bentley's Complete Phrase Code:** Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8¼x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

**Baltimore Export Cable Code:** Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

**Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision):** Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches. 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

**Calpack Code (1923)** is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6¼x8¼ ins. 450 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



# Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

**FINDLAY, O. (1)**—There will be a shortage of at least 25% in our local supply of good seed corn.—The McManness Mlg. & Grain Co.

**BELLEFONTAINE, O. (2)**—Very little good seed corn here and farmers will have to get seed from sections where corn matured. Our clover seed is about as it was in former years.—H. K. Humphrey.

**HICKSVILLE, O. (1)**—Plenty of corn that looks like good seed but actual germination tests are not very encouraging. Our clover seed is of fair quality, but in some, a trace of buck horn is noticeable.—The Hicksville Gr. Co.

**SIDNEY, O. (2)**—Good seed corn is scarce, but think we can dig up enough to plant the usual acreage. We have too much dodder buck horn and other foul stuff in our fields, but this has been true for years and will probably do so for years to come.—E. T. Custenbarger & Co.

**CAMDEN, O. (2)**—Seed corn situation is serious as none of the corn in cribs or shocks will grow. Appraised early of that fact, farmers generally have arranged for a supply of good seed. Some of our clover seed was so heavily infested as to be almost unsalable.—E. C. Eikenberry.

## Oklahoma

**ARDMORE, OKLA. (6)**—There will be plenty of good seed corn here.—Ardmore Mlg. Co.

**MARSHALL, OKLA. (5)**—We have ample supplies of seed corn of good quality.—Pearson & Hayton.

**OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. (5)**—The seed corn saved from last year's crop is very poor.—General Gr. Co.

## South Dakota

**ANDOVER, S. DAK. (7)**—Seed corn will have to be shipped in.—Andover Farmers Elev. Co.

**TYNDALL, S. DAK. (9)**—We will have all of the good seed corn we need for local use.—Consumers Sup. Co.

**FLANDREAU, S. DAK. (8)**—An ample supply of good seed corn was gathered ahead of frosts.—C. M. Bennett.

**CANTON, S. DAK. (9)**—We think there is enough good seed corn here to meet local requirements.—W. C. Gemmil.

**ELK POINT, S. DAK. (9)**—There is plenty of good seed corn in this locality and very few noxious weeds are to be found here.—Farmers Union Elev. Co.

## New Seed Trademarks.

**THE WARREN-FEED SEED CO., Chicago, Ill.** filed ser. No. 292,134, the words "GOLD SEAL," for field, garden and vegetable seeds.

**FRANK P. STEWART, Cushing, Okla.** filed ser. No. 292,557, the word "THE ONE GALLUS FARMER," with typical drawing, for field, garden and lawn seeds, etc.

**JOHN T. LOVITT, JR., Little Silver, N. J.** filed ser. No. 293,055, the word "GRO-PAC," for field, garden and vegetable seeds, etc.

## Seed Corn in Kansas.

In a recent report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, "Corn in Kansas," are some exceedingly important statements and deductions concerning seed selection.

Under ordinary circumstances that state does not have much trouble with germination. The main difficulty is in the use of corn for seed, that is grown on the farmer's own land, and that is not adapted to his particular kind of soil, or is not true to type.

In reply to inquiries made by the department some eighty varieties were reported as being used. Reid's Yellow Dent was most widely grown, but investigation showed that there were great sections of the state where it would have been more profitable for the farmer to have grown some other kind.

Apparently the seed houses look upon Kansas as somewhat of a forlorn hope for only 106 out of more than 1,600 farmers reported that they bought seed corn and out of 827 who replied to the question as to where they bought, only 75 purchased from seed houses. Saving a few dollars in this specific way might have meant a loss of hundreds in total crop, but one was a visible tangible thing and the other was invisible and indefinite.

Some enterprising dealer in seed corn will reap a rich harvest there.

Wheat germ separated from the flour during milling should be returned to the flour before baking, according to Dr. Louise Stanley, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, to give the bread greater nutritional value. Some way of extracting and preserving the germ is desired.

**CROP MORTGAGE**—Holder of crop mortgage was not estopped from asserting mortgage as to crop delivered to purchaser having actual notice of mortgage before earliest time that any interest in crop was attempted to be passed.—*Pacific Fruit Exchange v. F. E. Booth Co., District Court of Appeal, California.* 283 Pac. 944.

**TIME LIMIT ON CLAIMS**—Where shipper's claim was not filed within six months after delivery of property as required by B/L, burden was on shipper to show damages to shipment of cotton, and to show damages claimed were caused by negligence of carrier.—*St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co. v. Burford.* Supreme Court of Arkansas. 22 S. W. (2d) 378.

**MORTGAGE ON ELEVATOR PROPERTY**—A chattel mortgage which describes the mortgaged property as, "the elevator and coal bins and warehouse at the station at Ashland, Kans., together with all office fixtures and furniture, outside scales, and office. The same being the property which P. A. Johnston procured from Ashland Grain Co. in June, 1920," covers all the property used for elevator purposes which had been acquired by P. A. Johnston, the mortgagor, from the Ashland Grain Co. *Wm. R. Johnston v. P. A. Johnston.* Supreme Court of Kansas, 283 Pac. 617.

**"INSPECTION NOT PERMITTED"**—Where the initial carrier transports hay in carload lots from one state to another and issues the uniform B/L, providing that no inspection be allowed unless permission of the shipper is endorsed thereon in accordance with the Carmack Amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act, and an unauthorized inspection of the hay is permitted by the carrier without resulting in any injury to the hay or any loss thereof, but does result in the refusal of the purchaser to accept the same, the carrier is not liable to the shipper for either substantial or nominal damages for breach of the B/L contract.—*Hoffman v. S. T. & S. F. Ry. Co.* Supreme Court of Kansas. 281 Pac. 935.

**ENFORCING FOREIGN ARBITRATION**—In action to recover judgment on foreign arbitration award, brought against citizens and residents of state and United States, service of summons and notices on defendants in state, and not within territorial limits of Great Britain, where award was obtained, cannot be recognized as sufficient personal service to confer jurisdiction in arbitration proceeding to make award in personam against defendants, and such award will not be enforced in courts of state. To authorize enforcement in state of money judgment rendered in foreign jurisdiction in personam against nonresidents, it must appear that such judgment was based on personal service of process within territorial limits of foreign jurisdiction, or on voluntary appearance there.—*Gilbert v. Burnstine.* Supreme Court of New York. 237 N. Y. S. 171.

**ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIM AGAINST RAILROAD**—Turning over claims against various railroads for overcharges on freight, for collection on basis of 30 per cent of claim to be payable to shipper and it in turn to pay collection fee, held not to constitute equitable assignment of collection fee. Bank taking assignment of shipper's claim against railroad for excess freight charges as collateral security for note held entitled to recover on collateral, notwithstanding action against shipper on note was barred by statute of limitations, since right to recover in suit upon such collateral obligation is not affected by fact that action against pledgor on original indebtedness is barred.—*Central Nat'l Bank v. Latham & Co. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 22 S. W. (2d) 765.

**'PHONE CONVERSATION IN EVIDENCE**—Where party using telephone calls principal's number in usual manner, and is answered by person who says he is individual called, or who answers call on behalf of principal at principal's place of business, principal may be bound by conversation under such circumstances, since presumption logically follows that party answering is party called, and that he has authority to act or bind principal as to matter under consideration. Where party called on telephone must depend entirely on word of party calling as to his identity, conversation is purely and simply hearsay, same as conversation with some other unknown person face to face would be. Where witness recognizes voice over telephone, party calling is sufficiently identified, and conversation is admissible in evidence.—*Meyer Milling Co. v. Strohfeld.* Springfield Court of Appeals, Missouri. 20 S. W. (2d) 963.

**WARRANTY OF SEED**—One who sold soy beans for seed which were worthless for such purpose at time of sale held liable to buyer under Civ. Code, art. 2532, and Act No. 119 of 1914, § 1, and section 3 as amended by Act. No. 180 of 1916, since there was an implied warranty under Civ. Code, art. 2520, and no real consent to buy takes place where seed are worthless under articles 1824, 1896, 2439, and 2464. Fact that seller suing buyer for amount due for cotton seed did not see proper to charge buyer for soy beans sold for seed cannot deprive buyer of his right to recover damages caused as result of sale of beans which were worthless for seed purposes at time of sale. Where seller of worthless bean seed did not know of vice of seed at time of sale, buyer's recovery is limited, under Civ. Code, art. 2531, to return of price and reimbursement of expenses occasioned by sale.—*Rapides Grocery Co. v. Clopton.* Court of Appeal of Louisiana. 125 South. 325.

**Compulsory marketing** of wheat thru a pool is being considered by the state governments of Australia. Parker Moloney, federal minister of agriculture, stated Feb. 20, that the government desired to give the farmers a proposed guaranty price of 96c a bushel. Anything to get control of the farmers' products.

"Washingtonitis" is a term recently used by a western business man, to express impression of the conditions as he found them at the Nation's capital. He was so thoroughly disgusted that he says he will never again make an attempt to personally dig up information there. Hours of work are short; "red tape" abounds and one must hold every governmental department and every employe in highest reverence or be looked upon as an "it," who is entitled to no service and no courtesy.

## Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

Box 687, Station A. Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim savings of \$100.00 or more per year, are worth making. Audits are made on a percentage basis; no other costs whatever. If examination of your shipping records is permitted, it will save you money.

W. S. Braudt  
Aud. and Treas.  
Champaign, Ill.

Harry J. Berman  
General Counsel  
Chicago, Ill.



## Red Squill Powders as Raticides.

A poison that will kill rats without being fatal to domestic animals and fowls has long been the object of research, without apparent success until discovery of the peculiar properties of red squill.

Altho chemical studies have been made on red squill since the year 1741, the active principal has not yet been isolated and identified. In other words the chemists do not know just how it kills rats. A rat that has eaten a deadly dose of squill becomes sleepy. After 4 to 14 hours it exhibits characteristic tremors of the hind legs, after which there follows paralysis of the trunk and forelegs. Next the animal rolls over and over at intervals for half an hour and sometimes for 24 hours. No cause of death is observed, but respiratory paralysis may be the cause as it precedes the cessation of the heart beat.

Squill, *Urginea maritima* (L) Baker, also called *U. scilla* Steinheil, is a perennial plant growing wild on the coast of southern Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia, and elsewhere along the Mediterranean sea. The bulbs produced are pear-shaped, usually from 3 to 6 inches in diameter and from 300 to 2,000 grams in weight and are composed of closely overlapping fleshy scales. The outer scales are dry, brittle, and reddish brown; the inner scales vary from light yellowish white to deep cherry or mahogany; and the central ones (core) are usually white.

There are two commercial varieties of squill—white squill, which is marketed as dry, white scales and is the product official in various pharmacopœias, and red squill, which until recently was obtainable only in the fresh state.

Based upon the results obtained during a 3-year series of experiments in the manufacture of red-squill powders, the following method is offered as furnishing the most toxic product:

Remove the outer dry husks from fresh red-squill bulbs obtained as soon as feasible after digging, and slice the bulbs transversely into

sections one-fourth to one-half inch thick. Place the sliced composite as soon as possible in a drying oven, which has been previously heated to 80° C., and dry to constant weight at that temperature. Grind the dried material so that it will pass through a 40-mesh sieve. Pack the powder in hermetically sealed containers.

Powders made by this process should kill white rats in doses approximating 250 to 500 milligrams per kilo of body weight, and should be stable for several years.

Because of the variations in toxicity of different lots of squill, the minimum lethal dose of every lot of squill powder should be determined by feeding it to rats in the laboratory before it is marketed. It should be fed in 10 per cent concentrations in ordinary rat food to white rats that have been deprived of all food for 18 hours. The minimum lethal dose is the smallest dose that kills all the rats within five days. At least five rats should be fed with each dose tested. This is necessary to insure essentially uniform toxicity in squill powders distributed commercially. As a result of feeding tests, great variations in the potency of successive lots of powders may be reduced by properly mixing powders of higher degrees of toxicity with less-potent preparations, to produce the same standard potency. Such procedure would put a premium on the production of the most toxic squill powders, but would also permit the utilization of less toxic preparations.

As a standard of toxicity it is suggested that commercial squill powders having a minimum lethal dose of 1,000 milligrams per kilo of body weight be marketed, and that commercial squill baits having a minimum lethal dose of 10 grams per kilo be prepared. Such baits would contain 10 per cent of the standard squill powder (that is, a squill powder with a minimum lethal dose of 1,000 milligrams per kilo). If this standard bait is used, it would be necessary that a rat eat only 1 per cent of its body

weight to obtain enough poison to kill it. Many of the wild rats studied during this investigation weighed between 250 and 400 grams (8 to 14 ounces). From 2.5 to 4 grams (one-twelfth to one-seventh of an ounce) of such a squill bait would be necessary to kill them. These experiments indicated that rats will readily eat much larger quantities of such baits.

Powdered red squill is toxic to rats; white squill is not.

Powders prepared by direct drying unfermented, sliced red squill bulbs in an oven at 80° C. are usually more toxic than those prepared under other conditions. The lethal dose of squill powders prepared by this method is usually about 250 milligrams per kilo of body weight for white rats; wild (brown) rats are killed by somewhat smaller doses.

Cats, dogs, chickens, and pigeons were not seriously harmed by squill powder. Food poisoned with squill either was not eaten or, if eaten, was promptly vomited. Consequently it has been indicated that red squill is nontoxic to these animals under normal conditions and when exposed in the concentration recommended for rat poisons.

The foregoing is taken from Technical Bulletin No. 134 on "Red Squill Powders as Raticides," just issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

## Cleaning Machine Order Rescinded.

A Washington news item is to the effect that the recent order of the Federal grain inspector at Chicago, abandoning the use of the Perkins cleaner for grain, has been rescinded by the Secretary of Agriculture. O. P. B. Jacobson of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, claimed that the abandonment of this machine would cost the farmers many thousands of dollars.

A Dust Explosion in the state grain mill at Rostov-on-Don, Russia, Feb. 10, killed 28 and seriously injured 16 other persons.

# Hess Direct Heat Driers

## Have all the advantages and flexibility of Hess Steam Heat Driers

WITHOUT

Expense and Bother of Steam Boilers

Simple to Install Simple to Operate Automatic

**HESS DRIERS ARE PATENTED**

WE DO NOT INFRINGE THE PATENTS OF OTHERS. WE GUARANTEE THIS.

**HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.**

1207 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE

CHICAGO ILLINOIS

**HESS DRIER COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.**

68 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba



1,000 Bushel Hess Direct Heat Drier and Cooler

Crowell Elevator Company

I. C. Railway Elevator, Omaha Nebr.

LET US PLAN A GRAIN DRYING PLANT FOR YOU



# Feedstuffs

## Chicago Feedstuffs Market.

Mild weather and a slow demand have caused a decline in the prices of a good many of the items in the feedstuffs line, and because of unsettled conditions in the grain market neither manufacturers, dealers nor feeders care to stock up. Another contributing factor is that lower prices for dairy products have caused a curtailment in dairy feeding.

**WHEAT BY-PRODUCTS.**—The market is draggy and stocks are piling up at the mills. Nominal quotations are: Standard bran, \$26@26.50; standard middlings, \$26@27; flour middlings, \$30.10, and red dog, \$32@32.60.

**HOMINY FEED.**—The price has again dropped and demand is slow. Yellow is quoted at \$29, sacked, Feb.-Mar. shipment.

**REGROUND OAT FEED.**—Prices are down and demand is slack. Reground oat feed is quoted at \$11@11.50 per ton and unground at \$14@14.50 for Feb.-Mar. shipment.

**Linseed Oil Meal.**—Users seem to be pretty well filled up and demand is slow. Due to a small flaxseed crop, some mills are closing down and others are expected to do so very shortly. Quotations for 34 per cent meal in carlots are \$50.50@51 c. l. and \$55 l. c. l. prompt shipment.

**Brewers' Grains.**—Market is weaker. There are increasing supplies and very little demand. Quotations for brewers' grain are \$26@27 sacked basis for prompt and March shipment.

**Cottonseed Meal.**—Market is very quiet. Not much trade at present. The quotation for 41% is \$37.50, and 43%, \$43.00, with a tendency to follow the grain market.

**Gluten Feed.**—Demand remains quiet, although sales are being regularly made. Quotations are: Gluten feed, bulk and sacked, \$28 and \$30.15 for Feb.-Mar. shipment. Gluten meal is quoted at \$43.15 sacked.

**Molasses.**—New Cuban crop grind began Jan. 15, and as there was no carry-over a strong and advancing market for the next six months is expected. Demand is very good in spite of the present situation with the dairymen. Quotations for standard blackstrap are 11½ cents at Mobile and New Orleans and 12 cents at New York, for shipment up to May 1.

**Dried Buttermilk.**—Market is firm and demand good. Dried buttermilk is scarce, but more dried skim milk is offered. Dried buttermilk is quoted at \$7.60 in carlots, but no carlot quantities are now available, and \$8.00 l. c. l. Chicago. Dried skim milk, quoted at 6½¢ in carlots, and 6¼¢@8¢ l. c. l., prompt shipment.

**Packers' Products.**—Good sales reported and prices are unchanged. Raw bone meal in carlots is quoted at \$55 and special bone at \$42.50. Sixty per cent protein digester tankage is \$65 in carloads and meat scraps, \$65 f. o. b. Chicago.

**Charcoal.**—Seasonal demand at a price basis f. o. b. Chicago. Milwaukee, carlots, \$30 to \$33 per ton, depending upon size of charcoal. Less than carlots, \$38 to \$40 per ton, standard units, for 50-lb. burlap bags (for finest grades, paper line) in 13-ton minimum cars.

**Cod Liver Oil.**—Market is showing continued activity which will continue for some time. Newfoundland vitamin tested 30-gal. cans, \$1.22; 54-gal. cans, \$1.24 f. o. b. Chicago. Straight cod liver oil, 30-gal. cans, \$1.20; 54-gal. cans, \$1.22. Nopco, X, 30c per lb.; Nopco, XX, 40c per lb.; f. o. b. New York is 7c less. —Natl. Oil Prod. Co.

**Alfalfa Meal.**—Market continues quiet. Quotations, Feb.-Mar. shipment, are: Choice medium, \$31; No. 1 medium, \$28.50@28.75; No. 2 medium, \$24; choice fine, \$35; No. 1 fine, \$33. These prices for shipment in second-hand bags. When new bags are used, price of bags must be added.

**Soy Bean Meal.**—Seasonal dullness, market quiet. Quotations on soy bean oil meal are \$53 Chicago, immediate and March shipment.

**Ready Mixed Feeds.**—The market is very unsteady. The present situation in ready mixed feeds is not as brisk as was expected. The weather has been a factor in the feed market. Dairy feed quotations are: 16 per cent, \$29; 20 per cent, \$39; 24 per cent, \$40.50, and 32 per cent dairy balancer, \$46. Poultry feed quotations are: Scratch feeds, \$41 per ton; coarse chick, \$47.50; fine chick, \$50; egg mash, \$53.50; growing mash, \$56, and chick starter, \$68.50.

## Feed Trade Notes.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that a factory for the manufacture of hog feed from wood is being operated in Germany. The process discovered by Prof. Bergins of Heidelberg is being used.

THE KANSAS CITY PLANT of the Corn Products Refining Co., which is now running at capacity, is turning out 250,000 lbs. of cattle feeds and 60,000 lbs. of gluten meal a day, in addition to a number of other products.

THE \$2,000,000 FEED MILL of the Ralston Purina Co. at Denver, Colo., was formally dedicated on Feb. 17. This new plant will serve 14 western states and will manufacture the entire Purina line with the exception of breakfast cereals.

**WHEN in the market for Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains or Malt Sprouts, get in touch with**  
**ANHEUSER-BUSCH :: ST. LOUIS**

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.  
Color and design of bag  
registered U. S. Pat. Off.  
Poultry, Dairy, Stock Feeds,  
Flour and Cereals

**Nutrena**

Manufacturers of a complete line of feeds for poultry, swine, dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, mules, sheep, rabbits, dogs, fur-bearing animals, etc. Poultry feeds always sacked in NUTRENA Golden Bags.  
**NUTRENA FEED MILLS, Inc.** - - - 35 Ewing St., Kansas City, Kans.

## Feed System Engineers—Plant Designs Special Feedmill Machinery—Feed Formulas

**DRIED BUTTERMILK AND SKIMMED MILK**  
Packed 100-lb. Paper-Lined Bags

**S. T. EDWARDS & CO.**

INCORPORATED

110 N. Franklin St.

CHICAGO

## FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

Write, wire or phone  
Harrison 6490

**RUNYON TESTING LABORATORIES**  
453 S. Clark St. Chicago, Ill.

## HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

### GROUND FEEDS

Straight Cars Mixed Cars  
Operating HIAWATHA MILL

## MILL FEEDS GRAIN FLOUR

Carlots — Or Split Cars

**A. M. TOUSLEY CO.**

Guardian Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio

## PERFECTION DOG FOOD



A Prepared Meat-Cereal Food—Cooked, Ready-to-Feed

Everywhere throughout the country Feed and Seed dealers are realizing the importance of securing local "exclusive" territory on the sale of

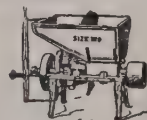
### PERFECTION DOG FOOD

This food is nationally advertised and a "good seller" every month in the year. Write at once for Dealers' Special Proposition.

**PERFECTION FOODS COMPANY**  
BATTLE CREEK, DEPT. 43, MICHIGAN

## BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills Grind Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



**"COMBINATION" MILLS**  
Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

The N. F. BowsHER Co., South Bend, Ind.



## Feed Trade Notes

### Feed Trade Notes.

THE BAN against Idaho alfalfa meal has been lifted by both Wyoming and Nebraska, both states agreeing to permit entry of meal ground in the small mills.

THE ROCHESTER (Minn.) Feed & Seed Co., with a capital stock of \$50,000, has been incorporated by B. F. Scott, W. C. Scott, D. O. Anderson and K. R. Seiler.

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT has issued a decree according to which the importation of meals of all kinds, with the exception of buckwheat meal, was prohibited as of Jan. 1, until further notice.

THE ALWAYS-A-HEAD CO., of St. Louis is sending out post cards bearing a picture of "Elmfarm Ollie," the world's high producing cow, which recently made an airplane flight over St. Louis.

NEW MEXICO'S new feedstuffs law is in operation and feeds must now be registered before they may be sold in that state. Blanks and the necessary instructions may be secured from the N. M. Feed & Test Control office, State College, N. M.

J. P. PARKS, the Kansas City feed broker, is to open a branch office in Buffalo, N. Y., about April 1. V. L. Marsh, who has been connected with Mr. Parks for the past four years, is to be the manager of the new office. A branch office is already being maintained in Chicago.

THE 1930 CONVENTION of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists is to be held in Chicago on May 5-9. It was at first planned to hold this meeting in Colorado Springs, Colo., but a lack of members in Colorado who could look after preliminary arrangements, made the change necessary.

WILSON & CO., Chicago packers, have just issued a pamphlet, "What You Want to Know About Animal and Poultry Feeds." It gives in condensed form much information of value not only to the feeder but also to the dealer who must know a lot about feeding if he is to succeed as a dealer.

ARGENTINE BRAN, offered in New York City at about \$5.00@\$10.00 a ton below domestic prices has been a disturbing factor in the eastern feed market during the past couple of weeks. Offerings are being made on this basis for March, April and May shipment. Why not page A. Legge?

THE VIRGINIA Polytechnic Institute conducted a short course in dairy and poultry feeding, at the school at Blacksburg, Va., on Feb. 18 to 21. Many feed dealers and feed salesmen were present, and such topics as animal nutrition, dairy rations, and feeding standards were carefully considered.

THE SENATE in considering the agricultural schedules last week voted to put a 10 per cent import duty on wheat unfit for human food. At the same time it refused to put a duty on imported bread.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to feed manufacturers and dealers is the recent statement of the U. S. Census Bureau, to the effect that in the production of 115,308,436 bbls. of flour in this country in 1929, there were 9,223,986,756 lbs. of offal. In 1928, flour production was 113,128,633 bbls., and of offal 9,105,981,777 lbs.

A NEWS ITEM from Sweden is to the effect that a Stockholm chemist has developed a process for making yeast from ordinary straw, the whole procedure taking only 8 hours. Not a very important item perhaps from the standpoint of straw consumption, but of interest to feeders as they realize the value of yeast in their operations.

THE AVERAGE COW in Colorado kept for dairy purposes in 1929 did not produce enough milk or butter fat to pay for her feed and return a fair price for the labor expended upon her, according to records of the Colo. Herd Improvement Ass'n. Here's an opportunity for the feed dealers in the state to do some effective missionary work.

### STANDARD COMMISSION CO.

#### BROKERS

Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients

EXCHANGE BUILDING

MEMPHIS

### DYER & CO.

#### Growers and Shippers of ALFALFA HAY

From where the best Alfalfa grows. Inquiries and orders solicited from Dairymen and Dealers. Satisfaction guaranteed.

765-767 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

### Hight Elevator Co.

Receivers—Shippers

Decatur, Illinois

Clipped, Sulphur, or Natural Oats  
Kiln-dried, or Natural Corn

Soy Beans  
Sunflower Seed

BULK OR SACKED

(NO HEADING NEEDED)

TO our knowledge (or perhaps lack of it) no one has ever invented a permanent improvement for the establishing of values that beats the swing of the pendulum of Old Man Supply and Demand.

However we are still able to supply the demand for RKD wonder feeds. If you want a car shipped "yesterday," try us.

**Arcady Farms Milling Co.**

223 W. Jackson Blvd.

Chicago, Illinois

# RED DURUM—MILLING WHEAT CORN—OATS—BARLEY

## ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO.

Grain Department

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ELEVATOR CAPACITY at MINNEAPOLIS 7,000,000 BUSHELS



## Feeding Value of Soy Bean Meal

No source of protein for poultry and animal rations, either custom mixed or included in the balanced feeds of reputable manufacturers, has come so rapidly to the front as soybean meal. The domestic production has materially increased during the past few years, the demand for feeding purposes has been so great that prices have raised to a point where importation of meal and cake was profitable and imports of these commodities have increased nearly 50% in the past year. Middle western farmers are including soybeans more and more in their crop rotation programs as the merits of the crop are becoming better appreciated.

Protein content makes soybean meal particularly valuable for feeding purposes. Protein is composed of some 18 identified amino acids, or "building stones," many of which are essential and the digestibility and value of a protein supplement is measured by the balanced proportions of amino acids. Soybean meal is peculiar in being well balanced, containing as it does a complete protein.

Soybean meal is the residue from raw soybeans following extraction of the oil. Raw soybeans contain about 33.2% protein and 16.1% oil. Two processes are in use for removing the oil, the chemical and the pressure expelling processes. The latter is the method commonly used in this country, and thru it the oil content of the meal is reduced to about 6%.

Analysis of a large number of samples of domestic soybean meal shows the average content to be: Protein, 41%; fat, 5.5%; fibre, 6%; nitrogen free extract, 30%; ash, 6%.

PROCESSORS show a distinct preference for yellow soybeans. This is because the buying public has demonstrated its preference for lighter colored soybean products. Buyers of meal want yellow meal, and buyers of oil want light colored oil, tho there is no difference in the fundamental feeding value of light or dark meal, nor are most of the practical applications of soybean oil in industrial channels affected by its color.

It is more profitable for a producer of soybeans to sell his harvested beans and buy soybean meal than to attempt to feed raw beans,

for the market value of the oil is from 8 to 12 cents a pound, which more than covers the cost of processing and handling, and gives the farmer a more valuable feeding supplement in the form of meal. Raw beans, fed to hogs, will produce soft pork and the oil content of the beans prevents full digestion of the valuable protein. The oil content is laxative when raw beans are fed to steers and thereby prevents maximum gains. In soybean meal the protein content reaches greatest availability, and undesirable characteristics are lost with the removal of the oil.

EARLY EXPERIMENTS with feeding soybean meal demonstrated the importance of adding minerals to accomplish maximum results. With proper mineral supplement it was found that soybean meal is as efficient as meat scrap or tankage in a laying mash; as efficient as linseed meal in feeding dairy cattle with the advantage of being neither laxative nor constipating, and highly valuable in feeding hogs.

In connection with the addition of minerals to make soybean meal complete as a protein supplement, Daniels and Nichols concluded (*J. Biol. Chem.*, 1917, XXXII, 91). "The value of the proteins of soybeans appears to be quite as adequate as casein of milk. . . . In order to make the soybean a more complete food, suitable inorganic material, consisting principally of sodium chloride and calcium compounds, must be added."

Philips, Carr and Kennard have stated (*Jour. Agric. Research*, 1920, XVIII, 391) that "when the basal ration was supplemented with varying amounts of protein from meat scraps, soybean meal or combination of the two, it is shown that an addition of soybean meal gave the best results. The next best gains came from 10, 15, 20 parts of protein from the combination of soybean meal and meat scraps. All the meat scrap rations were found to be inferior to those of soybean meal or the combination."

In a series of four experiments conducted over a period of four years at Purdue University, reported by Allen G. Philips and Sigfred M. Hauge in Bulletin No. 293 of the Agricultural Experiment Station, soybean meal was found to give results equal to those of meat scrap and those of other vegetable proteins, such as cottonseed meal, gluten feed, etc., when properly supplemented with mineral mixtures. The experiments were conducted with two pens of Single Comb White Leghorn pullets and six pens of Barred Plymouth Rock pullets, 30 birds to each pen, in each of the four years. The basal ration in each pen and during each year, was a grain mixture composed of 10 lbs. corn, 10 lbs. wheat, and 5 lbs. oats, with a mash mixture of 5 lbs. bran and 5 lbs. flour middlings. Grit and oyster shell were fed freely in hoppers and the birds given free range over grassy lots in an orchard at all times except the most severe winter spells. The supplementary feeds were soybean meal, tankage, minerals, ground soybeans, cottonseed meal, gluten meal and combinations of these, between which comparisons were made on the basis of egg production, feed consumption per hen, fertility and hatching results. At the conclusion of their paper Philips and Hauge stated that:

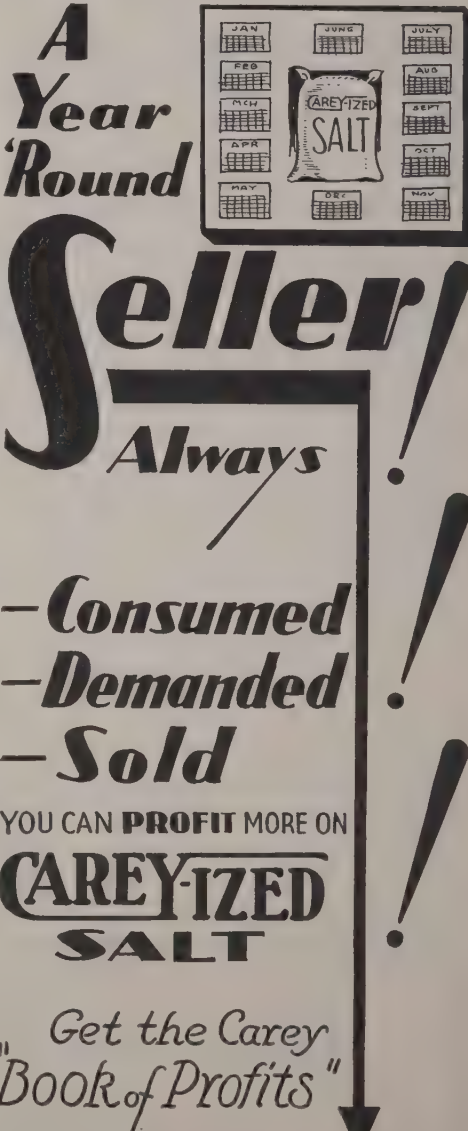
Soybean meal proved to be a satisfactory source of concentrated protein in a laying mash when supplemented by the proper mineral mixture.

The mineral mixture that was most satisfactory consisted of 24 lbs. limestone and 15 lbs. salt, with either 21 lbs. of soluble bone, 22 lbs. steam bone or 42 lbs. acid phosphate. From 8 to 10 per cent mineral mixture was added to the mash. Limestone, acid phosphate and salt constituted sources of supply for making up a mineral mixture to supply calcium, phosphorus, sodium and chlorine.

HENRY AND MORRISON, in their "Feeds & Feeding," which has won recognition as being top-notch authority in the feed-

ing business, refer to soybean oil meal as a feed for beef cattle, terming it an "excellent supplement for cattle, being considerably richer in protein than linseed meal or soybeans, and having no tendency to throw the animals off feed, for most of the oil has been removed. In a trial by Hostetler at the North Carolina Station soybean oil meal proved slightly superior to cottonseed meal when fed with corn silage and corn stover."

In a chapter devoted to feeding of dairy cows, Henry and Morrison make reference to a trial by McCandlish at the Iowa Experiment Station, with soybean meal containing 43.6% crude protein. This proved equal in value to high grade linseed meal, when fed as a supplement to a ration of corn silage, alfalfa hay and a concentrate mixture of cracked corn, ground oats and wheat bran. At the Massachusetts Experiment Station, Lindsey found that feeding soybean meal had no effect modifying the composition of the milk, nor did it have a



**A Year Round Seller!**  
**Always**  
**-Consumed -Demanded -Sold**  
**YOU CAN PROFIT MORE ON**  
**CAREY-IZED SALT**  
**"Get the Carey Book of Profits"**

**The Carey Salt Co.,**  
Hutchinson, Kans.  
Omaha — St. Louis — Kansas City  
Send me, gratis, your "Book of Profits."

### COTTONSEED MEAL

All Grades

Arrival Drafts — Quick Shipments

Humphreys-Godwin Co.

ESTABLISHED 1898

Memphis, Tenn.

### What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

|                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Attrition mills               | Gluten, feed, meal    |
| Alfalfa meal                  | Hammer mills          |
| Blood, dried                  | Iodine                |
| Bone meal                     | Iron oxide            |
| Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid | Linseed meal, cake    |
| Calcium, carbonate, phosphate | Meat meal, scrap      |
| Cocoonut oil meal             | Minerals              |
| Cod liver oil                 | Mineral mixtures      |
| Charcoal                      | Molasses              |
| Commercial feeds              | Oyster shell, crushed |
| Cottonseed meal, cake         | Peanut meal           |
| Feed mixers                   | Phosphates, rock      |
| Feed concentrates             | Potassium, chlorid    |
| Feeders for mills             | Iodide                |
| Fish meal                     | Salt                  |
| Formulas                      | Screenings            |
|                               | Skin milk, dried      |
|                               | Soybean, meal         |
|                               | Tankage               |
|                               | Yeast for feeding     |

Information Bureau

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**

309 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



marked influence on the body of the butter.

Discussing feeding soybean meal to hogs with corn and comparing it with tankage, Henry and Morrison remark to the effect that six trials with pigs in dry lot demonstrated that soybean meal produced gains nearly as rapidly as tankage and that 100 lbs. soybean meal replaced an average of 83 lbs. of tankage and 22 lbs. corn. They call attention to the low calcium content of the meal, manifestly urging feeding of mineral supplement with the meal.

EXPERIMENTS at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station have developed a laying mash for hens made up as follows: Bran, 22 lbs.; shorts, 22 lbs.; corn meal, 22 lbs.; soybean meal, 30 lbs.; bone meal, 4 lbs.; salt, 1 lb.

This was kept before the hens at all times and a moist, crumbly mash was fed once daily in addition. No meat or milk were used in the diet, the balance consisting simply of corn and oats, with self-fed oyster shell or limestone rock.

THE WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE favoring soybean meal in feeding poultry, dairy cattle and other livestock is so heavy, and the merits of the product are so manifest that reputable manufacturers of commercial feeds have taken to it like the proverbial duckling took to water. Interested as they are in improving their formulas so as to produce maximum results and thereby bring profitable volume of sales, live feed manufacturers needed only the evidence of experiments to include it in their formulas for balanced and supplementary rations.

The large number of amino acids which make up the protein in soybean meal go further in supplying the needs of animal life than the smaller number in most commonly fed vegetable proteins. They give the animal body a greater variety of "building stones" with which to work and high digestibility results, an important factor in economical feeding.

Wise feed grinders, mixers and wholesale

and retail distributors of feed concentrates will follow the lead of the big manufacturers in using and selling soybean meal.

## Growing and Handling Soybeans.

[By W. C. McGuire, before Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.]

For a number of years I've grown soybeans. Among the things I've learned is that greatest production results from planting in rows and cultivating, rather than from the drilled or broadcast methods of sowing. Exceptions occur, but in the average year cultivated soybeans give the highest yield and the plants stand straighter so that harvest is complete. Soybeans can be rotated with corn indefinitely without overworking the soil. Manchu soybeans seem to be the best for feeding purposes; Illini are preferred by processors.

No question can exist about soybeans proving more profitable than oats. Even if they yielded only 15 bus. per acre and sold for only \$1 a bu. they would be more profitable. Last season I harvested 21 bus. per acre and sold them at \$1.45 a bu. This year I'm doubling my acreage.

As an elevator proposition handling soybeans is like handling any other grain. No difficulty will be experienced if you wait until the moisture content is reduced to 14% before putting them in store, tho they can be stored when the moisture content is higher provided they are carefully watched. Splits are to be avoided as much as possible. They can be removed with a good cleaner. Processors are not keen about handling splits.

Use care in handling soybeans to avoid their getting out of condition, for unlike grain, when soybeans get out of condition they acquire an odor, which follows them all thru processing. No means seem to have been learned for bringing them back into condition and deodorizing.

I doubt the favorable dealers' and growers' contracts now being used by a few processors,

are going to be continued long. During the last couple of years the capacity for processing has been increased 100 times, whereas production has increased in volume only 7 times. This is making a strong market at present, but it won't last. We may expect the contracts to be discontinued and soybeans to sell on a supply and demand basis.

I've been handling soybeans on a 5-cent margin when buying and selling. I don't believe they can be handled profitably for less.

One of the things that will prove a great benefit to soybean growers and help hold up the price is a tariff on the beans, bean products and competing oils and meals. Our imports of these products have grown so tremendously that unless we have tariff protection the farmers won't be able to make the profit from growing soybeans that they can with such protection.

Rye in Germany is said to be selling as low as 64 cents per bushel.

## Soy Beans for Cotton?

Some Texas Chambers of Commerce are reported as being behind the move for reducing that state's cotton acreage this year. Perhaps some program of crop substitution has been worked out that will not conflict with the plan of the Farm Board or the advice of the U. S. D. A., as to curtailment in other directions. Any other plan would be little short of *lese majeste*.

Texas is a tremendously big state and she can grow almost anything that can be grown anywhere else, in the U. S. A. She is a winter and not a spring wheat state, however, and wheat could not be substituted for cotton this spring. She might, nevertheless, plant soy beans and harvest that crop in time to make a new winter wheat acreage record this fall. Going into the soy bean business would help out some of the cotton seed crushers, who might otherwise have to close their plants.

# Staley's SOY BEAN OIL MEAL

A Perfect Protein Concentrate



WRITE FOR:—

New Feed Formulas  
Special Introductory Prices  
And Free Samples.

Address requests to

SOY BEAN MEAL DIVISION

# STALEY SALES CORPORATION

DECATUR

ILLINOIS



## Poultry Feeds and Feeding

### Feeding and Hatchability.

When healthy vigorous breeding fowls are properly mated the factors that most determine hatchability of the eggs are direct sunlight and green feed. Weather no longer serves as an excuse for poor hatchability, as it is now known how to feed and manage the layers to secure hatchable eggs regardless of the time of year.

If the south front of the poultry house is arranged so that it can be thrown open on bright, sunshiny days the birds will usually get sufficient exposure to the direct rays of the sun to insure hatchability of the eggs. If the house does not admit direct sunlight or if caretaker fails to take full advantage of it, potent cod-liver oil should be added to the mash to compensate for the lack of sunshine. The proper amount of tested cod-liver oil, according to D. C. Kennard of the Ohio Experiment Station, is 1 per cent of the total grain and mash ration. This is equivalent to four ounces for 100 breeders, or one pint to each 400 per day.

### Baby Chicks and Poultry Feed.

Baby chicks by the hundreds of thousands have already been shipped out by the hatcheries and they will continue to move, in record volume, during the next four months.

Many are trying their hands at the chicken business for the first time. Others are veterans and for hundreds of the latter, results already achieved and prospects for the future are causing expansion.

Those who have made the closest study of the baby chick industry are saying that 1930 will break all previous records, and that naturally means a healthy growth in the demand for the various poultry feeds.

The alert dealer will keep his eyes open for new poultry houses. He may also enlist the help of his deliveryman and the cooperation of his friend the lumberman.

Getting in "on the ground floor" is always worth while.

### A Poultry Survey in Kansas.

Kafir was fed on 77.2% of the farms visited in Kansas and was the most popular feed found. The grain is a good poultry feed if not fed in a mouldy or musty condition, but it lacks the necessary vitamin A found in yellow corn, which was fed on 64% of the farms. Yellow corn in the ration is a good preventive of nutritional roup. White corn, fed on 46.8% of the farms, does not contain vitamin A, and therefore these flocks are in danger of contracting nutritional roup if the ration is not supplemented with a green feed or green feed substitute.

Since many farms were not feeding yellow corn it is interesting to note what practices were employed to supply vitamin A. Cod-liver oil was fed on 8.8% of the farms, and green feed was furnished during the winter months on 60% of the farms. Since bright green alfalfa hay is probably the best green feed substitute for poultry, and the most easily available in Kansas, it was gratifying to note that 51.6% of the farms were feeding it. If every farm not feeding yellow corn would keep a plentiful supply of green, well-cured alfalfa leaves always available much winter roup would be prevented.

It is a known fact that poultry cannot produce any great amount of eggs from grain feeds alone, yet only 30.4% of the farms were feeding an egg mash the entire year, and 28% were feeding it during the fall and winter. Of these farms only 35.6% had sufficient protein in their egg mash. The rest were feeding nothing but bran, shorts, and ground grains, which alone will not supply a balanced ration. This lack of egg mash was offset in some degree in that 79.6% of the farms were feeding some form of milk. If the milk were available at all times of the year, and if enough

of it could be given to the chickens (three gallons per 100 head daily), an egg mash would not be necessary, as milk would supply the needed protein. Since most farms did not have either enough milk, or did not have it all the year, the lack of a good protein egg mash is no doubt one reason for the low average egg production of the Kansas hen.—From Kansas Experiment Station Bulletin 245 by Loyal F. Payne and Howard H. Steup.

### World Egg Record.

What are reported as world champion egg layers were developed in the second trap nest egg laying contest recently sponsored by the Ottawa, Kan., Chamber of Commerce. A Rhode Island Red hen laid 308 eggs in 360 days and a Light Brahma hen laid 212 eggs in the same length of time. Both of these are world's records for their breeds.

### Protein Variety Good for Chicks.

Test work at Indiana and Iowa experiment stations shows that a really good baby chick and growing ration should contain both meat and milk as protein carriers. The milk may be in any of the three forms, liquid, paste or dried. It appears that there is not any outstanding difference in the effect on death rate or rate of growth as a result of the form of milk used. But milk in some form is highly essential.

But meat scraps are practically as essential for chicks as milk according to the test work of several stations. Thus it appears that a variety of protein sources is probably as good for growing chicks as for growing pigs. A few years ago, it was commonly assumed that tankage was greatly superior to any single or mixed protein supplement for growing pigs. Now we know better. And the poultry protein problem appears to be working out the same way. Probably we will eventually find that a protein mixture containing milk, meat scraps, fish meal and two or three rich vegetable protein feeds like linseed and soybean meal, will give better gains at a lower cost than any of the recommended formulas in use at present.—Wallace's Farmer.

TO THOSE who are not familiar with the size of this country's poultry industry it might be well to call attention to the fact that our

annual production of the different kinds of poultry and of eggs has a farm value of more than a billion dollars. In 20 of the 48 states the value of such products is greater than the total value of the dairy products.



**Standard for 35 Years**

Because we have constantly improved our methods of manufacture over a period of 35 years, our Meat Feeds have the confidence and are in constant demand by Poultrymen and Feed Mixers everywhere.

**DARLING & COMPANY**

Dept. No. M

Chicago, Ill.

## Clean, White Louisiana SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants

Best for Your Trade.

Will not cake or harden.

Costs no more.

Get samples for feed mixing.

Splendid profits for Dealers.

**Myles Salt Co., Ltd.**  
New Orleans, La.

H. B. NAY  
Sales Representative

360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

## Increase Your Mash Feeds Business with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam

**Millers and Feed Manufacturers Cashing  
in Big on the Large and Increasing  
Demand for Yeast Feeds**

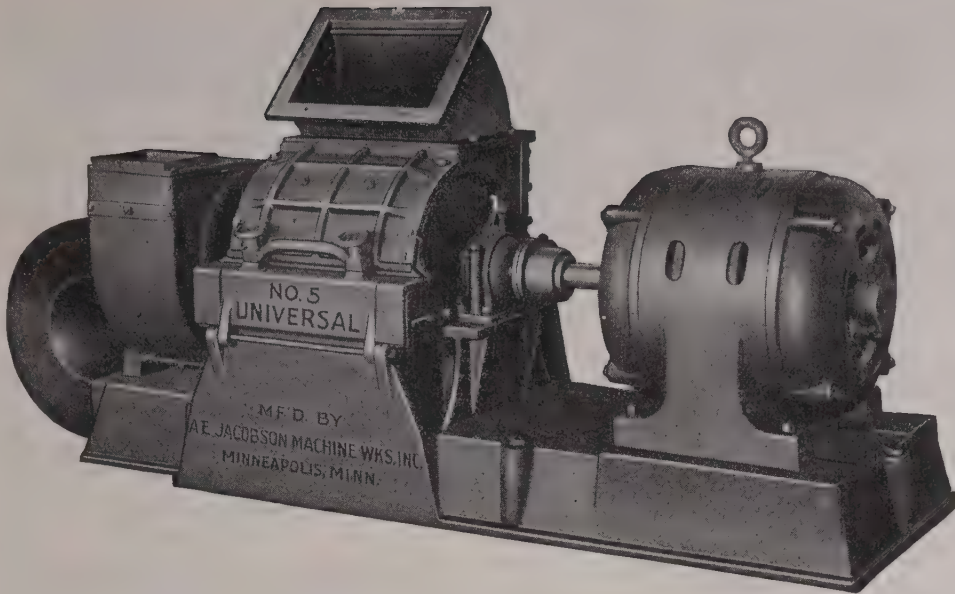


So gratifying are the results of feeding yeast to stock and poultry that the wise breeder and poultryman no longer tries to get along without it. Yeast is the richest known source of the B or growth vitamin. It is also high in Vitamin E content, which is the element that increases reproductiveness and fertility. Yeast-fed animals and birds have more red corpuscles, fewer bacteria in the digestive tract and a much greater resistance to disease.

Let us tell you the complete story about yeast and show you how to increase your business by marketing a mash feed containing Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam. A post card inquiry will bring you full information by return mail.

**NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.,** Department X, 1750 N. Ashland Ave.  
CHICAGO - - ILLINOIS





## Exclusive Jacobson Features

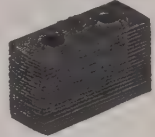
### Self-Sharpening Cutting Plate

Here's why Jacobson Cutting Plates last twice as long; they are made of heavy sheet steel with loops pressed out from the plate. Continual use only makes these loops sharper! Plates easily and quickly installed, yet held securely by double strapping and five bolts.



### Time-Saving Beater

This battery of keen, special-alloy steel blades is easily assembled—and easily inserted or removed in its entirety. Four sharp cutting edges that defy wear.



# The Leader of Them All Offers You a Challenge

"I can honestly state that the Universal Grinder has far exceeded my expectations. The power consumption is lower than I have ever seen any other mill operate on." W. R. Kaufman, Hews Milling Company, Salem, S. D.

Practically every feed grinder on the market claims: Lower Power Consumption, Greater Production, Lower Cost Operation than competitive machines.

We have made many claims for Jacobson Grinders and we back these claims up entirely on the testimonials of operators who have our machines in actual use. We find that these claims made by us are being broken every day by Jacobson Grinders that are grinding profits for owners all over the country.

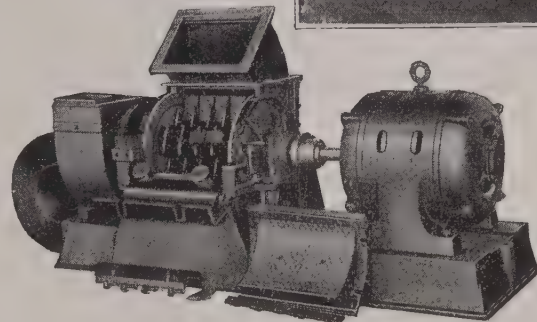
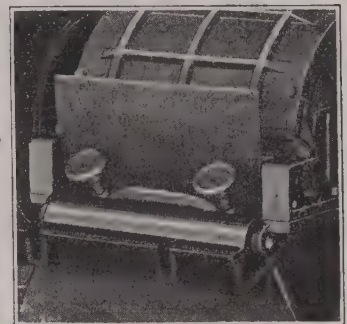
We have never made false claims, and we don't intend to. We would rather be modest and have our machines speak for themselves.

No matter what make of grinder you are considering buying it will pay you to know what Jacobson Grinders can do for you.

We have gone to a great deal of expense and work in preparing the booklet shown on the right and it contains a wealth of interesting material on feed grinders. Facts proven by every day use. It costs you nothing and we will be glad to send you a copy.

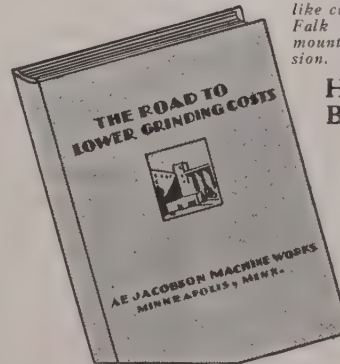
### Screens Easily Changed

Screens may be changed in 30 seconds on the Universal. The upper structure is not lifted or tilted, screen is withdrawn as shown.



### Instantly Accessible

The picture above shows how easy it is to get at the working parts of the Universal. Notice carefully the rasp like cutting plate, the sturdy bearings, Falk Flexible Couplings, the Fan is mounted on the grinder shaft extension.



### How Much Can This Booklet Save for You?

"The Road to Lower Grinding Costs" has been prepared by authorities on Mill Management. It tells in non-technical language, points which can definitely lower your present grinding costs and increase your profits. This booklet is FREE to you—if you send the coupon below. No obligation — so mail it today.

Manufactured by

# A. E. JACOBSON

## Machine Works, Inc.

1088 Tenth Avenue, S. E.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Jacobson Machine Works, Inc.,  
1088 Tenth Ave., S. E.,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen: Please send, without cost or obligation, your booklet "The Road to Lower Grinding Costs."

Name .....

Position .....

Address .....

City..... State.....



### Asked-Answered.

[Continued from page 239.]

#### Ass'ns of Feed Mfrs.?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* What are the names and addresses of the secretaries of the feed manufacturers ass'ns?—L. L. Pincus, New Brunswick, N. J.

**Ans.:** L. F. Brown, sec'y American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.; E. P. MacNicol, sec'y Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Memphis, Tenn.; Fred E. Pond, sec'y New York State Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y., and W. I. Sargent, sec'y Iowa Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.

#### Making Alfalfa Meal?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Some of the elevator men out in the western country would be interested in seeing an article in the Journal telling how alfalfa meal is made.—Fruen Grain Co., Presho, S. Dak.

**Ans.:** A number of special mills are on the market for making alfalfa meal and several of the general purpose mills advertised in the Journal are regularly doing this kind of work. Screens to make three or four separations are necessary if the meal is to be marketed, as such, in any large way. If the grinding is done simply to supply the demand from feeders, the separations may not be necessary.

In this connection it might be well to say that the U. S. D. A. is now preparing government standards for alfalfa meal and when these are put into effect, interstate shipments will be subject to voluntary grading. Among the factors that are being considered in the proposed establishment of grades, are: fineness, the amounts present of grass, foreign material, and hay plants other than alfalfa; color, and fibre and protein content. The question of whether moldy or musty hay has been used, either in whole or in part, is another one of the points involved. There is of course no way of telling when alfalfa meal grades will be established, but as some of the grading factors are quite technical, calling for special study upon the part of inspectors, it will surely be several months and it may be a year or two before action is taken.

#### Wants Feed Formula.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We find that a demand is coming on in this country for balanced rations for hog feeding, and as we understand this form of feed is already in operation in your country, we shall be glad of any information you can give us as to how these balanced rations are made and what mixtures are found most satisfactory.

Up to the present, feeders here depended mostly on maize meal, wheat bran and pollards, a little linseed meal, potatoes and skimmed milk. The meals were cooked with water and the milk afterwards added. A system of dry feeding is now being instituted and we understand the mixture is somewhat as follows:

75% maize meal or barley meal.

10% wheat pollard.

5% wheat bran.

10% poly-protein, meat meal or fish meal.

These meals are fed dry through a patent feeder and save a lot of trouble previously expended in mixing and cooking.

We are anxious to produce a feed to meet this competition, hence our inquiry.—M. Kelihier & Sons, Ltd., Tralee, Ireland.

**Ans.:** There are in this country two classes of hog raisers, the farmers who grow one or more of their own feeds, and the commercial feeders who grow nothing but hogs and buy all of their feedstuffs. Corn, or maize, is the basis for much but by no means all of our hog feeding.

Different agricultural colleges and experiment stations have worked out various feed formulae, the plan always being to utilize to the fullest possible extent the grains, hays, fodders, etc., that are grown locally. Likewise, those heavy protein supplements are used that are the cheapest and in the most dependable supply.

For example: in the south, cotton seed meal is largely used. In other sections, it may be linseed meal, soy bean meal, fish meal, tankage meat scraps, etc. Scientific feeders do not use the same formulae for all kinds of hog feeding, and much naturally depends upon the kinds of roughage or pasture available.

One popular formula consists of 50% tankage, 25% linseed meal, and 25% of alfalfa meal in one bin of the self feeder with shelled corn in the other bin. Experiments in some of the experiment stations indicate that not more than 9% of cottonseed meal should be used in ra-

tions for hogs. Too much soybean meal is said to produce soft pork.

Minerals are important and a mixture of ground limestone and some product containing phosphorus, such as steam bone meal or acid phosphate, should be fed. Salt is necessary and in most of the United States, iodized salt is recommended.

Some of our experiment stations release, from time to time, what are known as open formulas but these are naturally for local use and might not at all fit conditions in Ireland. Each one of our big ready mixed feed manufacturers has a good many formulae, but the secret of what these are, is carefully guarded.

Perhaps you could handle some of our nationally advertised brands to the mutual advantage of your feeders and yourselves. Perhaps, also, it would be well to write to the Linseed Educational Committee, Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A. and to the National Cottonseed Products Ass'n, Dallas, Texas, asking them for hog feeding literature. S. T. Edwards & Co., Chicago, are feed formula specialists, and they might be of great assistance in helping you solve your problem.

#### License to Make Stock Minerals?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* To whom do I apply for a license to make and sell stock minerals, and what is the approximate cost?—Joe A. Sherman, Stillman Valley, Ill.

**Ans.:** Write to the Division of Foods and Dairies of the Ill. Dep't of Agri., at 228 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, and ask for a copy of the concentrated feeding stuffs laws of the state and for an application blank. These will be sent you without cost.

After you have read carefully the provisions of the law make out the application in duplicate, have sworn to before a notary public and send both copies to the above address, with a check for \$25.00, the amount of the registration fee, made payable to the Illinois State Treasurer. If your product is purely mineral, containing neither fat, protein or fiber, be sure to so note upon the application. If it contains fat or protein, the minimum percentage must be shown and if it contains fiber, the maximum percentage must be indicated.

If more than one brand is sold, separate fees for each will be required.

Digests of the feedingstuffs laws of the different states have been compiled by L. F. Brown, sec'y of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Chicago, and by the Southwestern Millers League, Kansas City, Mo.

#### Cuban Molasses.

Imports of molasses from Cuba in 1929 showed a substantial gain over 1928 the figures being 226,132,491 and 200,760,704 gallons. The increase in Cuban molasses production last year is attributed to the abolishment of the sugar crop restriction policy.

A bill now before the Cuban Senate would require that 50% of the motor fuels be composed of industrial alcohol. If it becomes a law it would materially reduce the quantity of molasses available for export.

The \$153,648,227 appropriation bill of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture was reported to the Senate Feb. 4 by the agriculture com'te.

## BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

TANK CARS

FEED MIXING

John F. Craig & Co.

143 S. Front St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

## LINSEED MEAL

34% and 30%

CALL "STORMY"

Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines, Ia.

## ALFALFA MEAL

Fine ground for Poultry Mashers  
our specialty

THE DENVER ALFALFA  
MILLING & PRODUCTS  
CO., U. S. A.

Sales Offices for the Convenience of  
Eastern Buyers: Pierce Bldg.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Home Office: Lamar, Colo.

## FAIRMONT'S

Pure Flake  
Buttermilk

9 Large Plants  
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

## INCREASE YOUR FEED BUSINESS

### Add MINROL-PROTIN to Your Poultry Mashers

MINROL-PROTIN is a **Complete** Mineral Concentrate for Poultry. It supplies ALL the minerals poultry requires. Added to your grain rations NOW it will insure good results for customers using your feeds.

Learn how MINROL-PROTIN will improve the efficiency of your poultry feeds and increase your business. Send today for our interesting, informative booklet, illustrated with photographs of actual results obtained with mixtures containing MINROL-PROTIN.

Feeds That Contain MINROL-PROTIN Are Better Poultry Feeds.  
L. C. L. or Carload quotations on request.

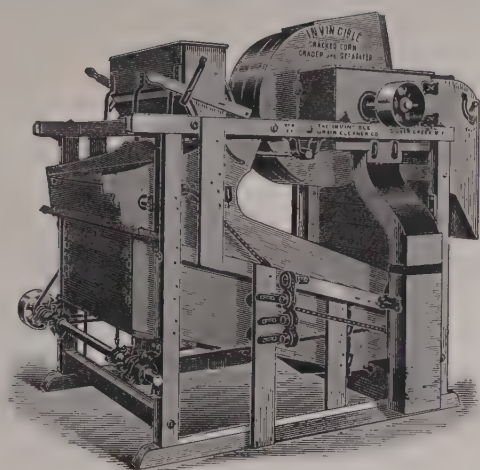
Unusually attractive proposition to feed manufacturers in several states. Write for full particulars.

THE CONCENTRATE PRODUCTS COMPANY

549 West Randolph Street

Chicago, Ill.





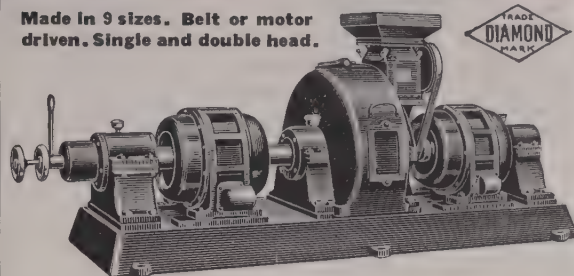
### "INVINCIBLE" CRACKED CORN GRADER

Each of the four screens automatically  
cleaned every thirty seconds.

Write for Bulletin No. 17-36-J.

**S. HOWES CO., INC.**  
INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.  
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

Made in 9 sizes. Belt or motor  
driven. Single and double head.



## Ball Bearing Diamond Attrition Mills

### It Costs You Nothing to

ASK ABOUT DIAMOND BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILLS

Asking is the easiest way to find out how DIAMOND Ball Bearing Attrition Mills will fit in with the plans you are making for your new plant. It doesn't make any difference what kind of a plant you have now. The main thing is, you want it to produce — PROFITS — and maintain the best Grinding Service in your community. DIAMOND Mills are made for this purpose — but ask us about them. A request on your letter head will bring the new, illustrated DIAMOND Mills Book presenting the complete story.

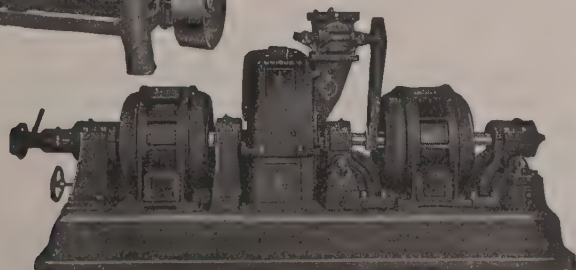
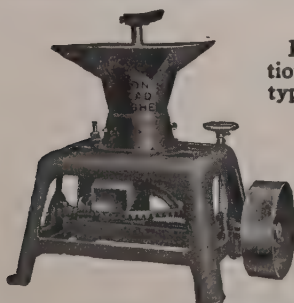
**Diamond Huller Co., Winona, Minn.**

## OF COURSE YOU HANDLE FEEDSTUFFS! BUT WHAT PROFIT DO YOU MAKE?

We can show you how to make your own feeds at a good substantial profit and also increase your business by giving better service to the farmers in your community.

### FEED GRINDERS

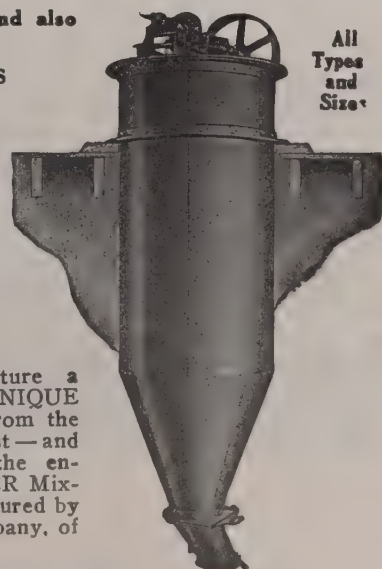
Here is a feed grinding combination which enables you to grind any type of feed the way customers want it ground. The UNIQUE attrition mill is known throughout the country as the mill that produces MORE and BETTER grinding CHEAPER.



### FEED MIXERS

The UNIQUE Vertical Mixer is one of the most popular feed mixers on the market. The first cost is small — the machine is easy to install and economical to operate, and will mix all kinds of feeds at a profit for you.

We also manufacture a complete line of UNIQUE Horizontal Mixers—from the smallest to the largest—and recently took over the entire Line of GARDNER Mixers formerly manufactured by the Gedge-Grey Company, of Lockland, Ohio.



All  
Types  
and  
Sizes

Let us show you the way to greater profits in handling feedstuffs. Write us for catalogs on UNIQUE Feed Milling Machines or get in touch with our representative.

**ROBINSON MFG. CO., 42 ROBINSON BUILDING, MUNCY, PA.**  
CHICAGO OFFICE—222 W. ADAMS ST.



## J. P. PARKS MILL FEEDS

Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal  
Brokerage Exclusively  
400 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.  
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## MANUFACTURERS

"Regal" 30% Protein

"Imperial" 33% Protein

Old Process Linseed Oil Meal  
with Palatable Old  
Process Screenings Oil Feed

**IMPERIAL MEAL CO.**  
MINNEAPOLIS

## ALFALFA MEAL

All grades and grinds

We invite a trial order

**Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co.**

Home Office  
Hagerman, New Mexico

### An Irradiated Feed Product.

The Silmo Chemical Co., of Vineland, N. J., announces that it has secured a license to use the Steenbock process in the preparation of a new vitamin D product for use by feed manufacturers. The new product is named "Silmosterol" and it consists of irradiated argosterol, dissolved in cod liver oil to the specified and controlled potencies directed by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, the owners of the Steenbock patent.

### Cottonseed Firm in Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 21.—Cottonseed continues to hold very firm and closed Friday right at \$37.50 flat thru the old crop months, and June traded at \$37.50 in mid-session. The basis of the Memphis contract is an average hill seed analysis, and Delta seed on average premiums which have been developed on deliveries into the futures or sales to cash handlers, have run right at \$3 per ton. Tonight's close therefore figures right at \$35 in the hills and possibly \$38 in the Delta, f. o. b. territories working to Memphis on freights, \$2.50 per ton or less. Mill buying interest continues at around a \$37 level, while there is a fair tonnage on offer each day at \$38 or a little below. Movement to cash handlers is still in fair volume, but not in sufficient volume at this time to provide sufficient pressure to lower the market much, in day to day transactions.

Cottonseed meal opened firm Friday and traded up to \$33.00 level, for the options beyond March, with March at a high of \$32.80. On the advance and following an easier grain market, and some hedging pressure from local cash handlers, the market worked gradually lower, and March traded down to \$32.60 near the close, with May at \$32.80 and July at just a little above \$33.00. Mill selling overnight came out in fair volume and at a level permitting some hedging above a \$32.50 level at a profit. News directly bearing on meal values continues at about as a stand-off, with mill selling in sufficient volume from day to day to just about take care of an indifferent trade demand. A part of today's volume was represented by switches from Feb'y to March even, and the July options continues to hold a premium averaging 50c over March. Deliveries so far on February contract have totaled 1600 tons of meal and 450 tons of seed.

Sales of the futures for the 5 days were 16,500 tons.

### New Feed Association Organized.

Feed dealers of Oregon met at the Marion Hotel in Salem, on Feb. 5, and organized the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n. H. J. Elliott of Perrydale presided and R. M. Claggett, of Snohomish, vice pres. of the Washington ass'n was the principal speaker. Others who spoke included P. E. Meeker of Vancouver and E. R. Jackman of the Oregon State College.

W. C. Theda, manager of the Imperial Feed & Grain Co., of Hillsboro was elected president, Vernon Burlingham of Burlingham & Sons, Forest Grove, vice-pres., and Harley White, of D. H. White & Sons, Salem, secretary-treas. These officers, together with Arthur Bushman of Springfield and Leslie A. Walrad, of Gresham, make up the board of governors.

Members of the Willamette Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n voted to merge with the new organization of which Floyd Oles of Seattle, and manager of the Washington Feed Dealers Assn., is to be the manager, working for both.

Dealers present at the organization meeting included:

Carol Francis, Portland; W. C. Theda, Hillsboro; A. R. Reynolds, North Plains; A. W. Fischer, Corvallis; E. C. Heidtbrink, Portland; P. E. Meeker, Vancouver, Wash.; Floyd Oles, Seattle; Sherman Draper, Portland; Vernon Burlingham, Forest Grove; C. Scott, Portland; L. Fischer, Silverton; H. J. Elliott, Perrydale; E. T. Barkus, Salem; M. S. Shrock, Milwaukee; L. A. Woolrad, Gresham; Arthur Bushman, Springfield; Robert Crites, Hillsboro; R. L. Thiessen, Turner; T. J. Skirvin, Eugene; L. S. Jackson, Portland; J. Edland, Monitor; T. J. Denson, Carleton; Ross Bidwell, Salem; Lee J. Hershberger, Independence; Paul Thurston, Newberg; C. S. Mullin, St. Paul; Harley White and Charles R. Archard of Salem.

Canadian Wheat Pool heads had a preliminary conference in London Feb. 1 with J. H. Thomas, minister of employment, regarding imports of wheat into Great Britain.



**"They are finding out,"  
says Farmer Jones, "that it's  
just as easy to make a profit  
as not."**

One man can't make an outstanding success of raising live-stock, unless his neighbors, in friendly "cross the fence" chats, find out how he did it. When Farmer Jones (and every neighborhood in these old U. S. A. has its Farmer Jones) begins getting greater gains, in less time, at less cost, and his stock starts topping the market, his neighbors are not slow to find out why. COTTONSEED MEAL, properly balanced in the livestock ration, is the reason for Farmer Jones' growing bank account. And thousands of farmers everywhere are following his example. Then Mr. Feed Dealer, Mr. Mixed Feed Manufacturer—why not capitalize on this established preference for COTTONSEED MEAL? It means Turnover when the feed you sell contains COTTONSEED MEAL as a source of protein.

For information—address Dept. T-GDJ-E

Educational  
**National Cottonseed**

915 Santa Fe Building  
Dallas, Texas



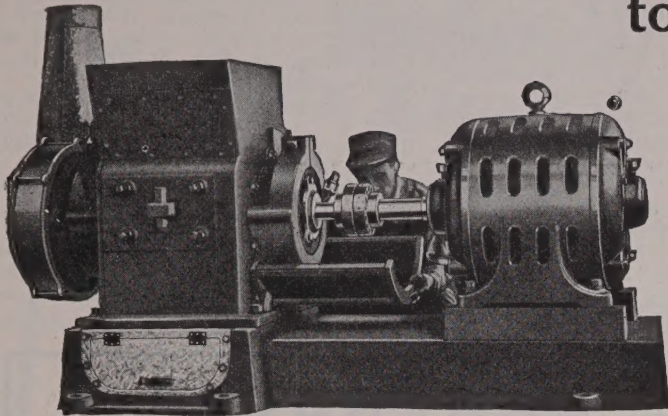
Service  
**Products Association**

Columbia Nat'l Bank Bldg.  
Columbia, S. C.



# Greater Weight

is selling the "SPEED-KING"  
to smart feed millers



Spikes cannot be driven with a tack hammer and likewise experienced feed millers are indicating with orders for SPEED KING grinders that it takes weight, strength and rigidity to stand the racket of every-day commercial or custom grinding. For this new Williams grinder is the heaviest grinder made with 50% heavier frame, 50% stronger ball-bearings and a shaft 66% larger and more rigid. It grinds ear corn or grain equally well, has the quickest method of changing screens, embodies patent adjustments to overcome wear and actual comparison has shown power savings of 12% to 30% over equal size grinders as the rigid construction assures no power loss thru vibration. Eight sizes for belt; Vee belt drive or direct motor drive. Why not write us today?

**Williams Patent Crusher & Pulv. Co.**  
721 Montgomery St. St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago  
37 W. Van Buren St.

New York  
15 Park Row

San Francisco  
337 Rialto Building



**WILLIAMS**  
OLDEST AND LARGEST BUILDERS OF HAMMERMILLS IN THE WORLD  
**WILLIAMS**  
PATENT CRUSHERS GRINDERS SHREDDERS

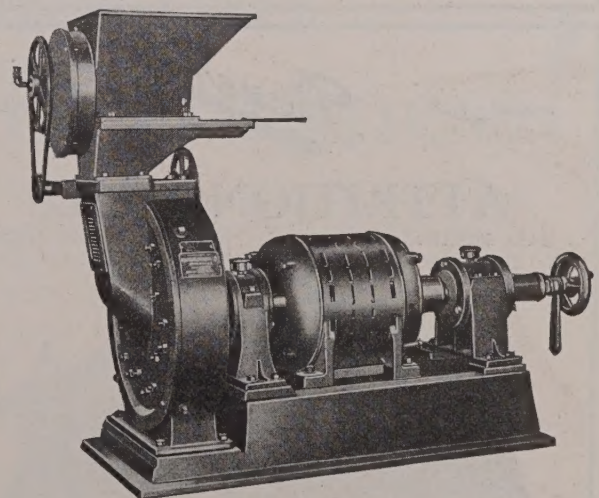
"After using it more than a year I am well satisfied that a mill of this type and capacity is the right answer to our milling problem. One important thing is that the demand charge for current service is not eating its head off when the mill is standing idle."

**H**AVE you a grinding problem? Perhaps the Munson High Speed Single Runner Mill is also the answer to it as it was to this New York State miller's problem.

These mills are made in several sizes and horsepower, so that it is easy to pick out one for any individual case.

Amazing capacities—lower operation and installation cost—ground stock second to none. What more can you expect of any grinder?

Let us send you bulletin describing these mills in detail.



With air collector system if desired

## MUNSON MILL MACHINERY COMPANY

Established 1825

UTICA, N. Y.

Representatives all over the United States.

Manufacturers of Attrition Mills; Corn Cutters; Batch Mixers; Ear Corn Crushers; Bolting & Grading Reels; Buhrstone Mills; Elevating, Conveying and Transmission Equipment

At no cost or obligation, send us literature describing the High Speed Grinder.

Name .....

Address .....

GD 2-30



**A Kansas Feeding Experiment.**

Feeding experiments were recently conducted at the Kansas State Agricultural College to test the comparative value of different protein concentrates, fed alone and in mixtures, with a ration of shelled corn, corn silage and alfalfa hay, to fattening calves. In each case approximately a pound per head daily of the protein concentrate was fed with about nine pounds of shelled corn, nine pounds of corn silage and about two pounds of alfalfa hay. Steer calves weighing about 390 pounds were used in the test. Feeds used were charged as follows: Shelled corn 77 cents per bushel, corn silage \$5 per ton, alfalfa hay \$15 per ton, cottonseed meal \$50 per ton, corn gluten meal \$50 per ton and linseed meal \$60 per ton.

Calves on cottonseed meal gained 2.08 pounds per head daily at a feed cost per hundred gain of \$8.70 and showed a margin per head of \$17.97. Calves on linseed meal gained 2.22 pounds per head daily at a feed cost of \$8.55 per hundred gain and showed a margin of

\$23.64 per head. Calves on corn gluten meal gained 2.11 pounds per head daily at a feed cost of \$8.37 per hundred and showed a margin of \$18.39 per head. Calves on a mixture of equal parts cottonseed meal and linseed meal gained 2.23 pounds per head daily at a feed cost of \$8.35 per hundred and showed a margin of \$23.83 per head.

Calves on a mixture of equal parts cottonseed meal and corn gluten meal gained 2.07 pounds per head at a feed cost of \$8.82 per hundred gain and showed a margin of \$17.51 per head. Calves on a mixture of equal parts by weight of linseed meal and corn gluten meal gained 2.26 pounds per head daily at a feed cost of \$8.20 per hundred gain and showed a margin per head of \$25.44. Calves on a mixture of cottonseed meal, linseed meal and corn gluten meal (equal parts by weight) showed an average daily gain of 2.18 pounds per head at a feed cost of \$8.40 per hundred and showed a margin of \$21.92 per head.

In this test a mixture of linseed meal and

corn gluten meal proved to be the superior protein supplement from the standpoint of gains secured, feed cost per unit of gain and net return per head.

**Another New Feed Organization.**

In a meeting held at Minneapolis on Feb. 18, feed manufacturers doing business in that section of the country formed a new organization, known as the Northwest Mixed Feed Mfrs. Ass'n. The territory to be covered includes Iowa, Minn., No. Dak., So. Dak., Wis., Mont., and the northern peninsula of Mich.

C. N. Barrett, of the feed dept. of Northrup, King & Co., was elected president, C. H. Karschner of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., vice-pres., and G. W. Smith, of the Albert Dickinson Co., secretary-treas. The executive committee includes the officers and C. C. Massie, of Northrup, King & Co.; H. R. McLaughlin of Washburn Crosby Co.; H. M. Savage of the International Sugar Feed Co., and Charles E. McCortney of the Ralston Purina Co.

**"Feeds and Feeding"**

ILLUSTRATED  
19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

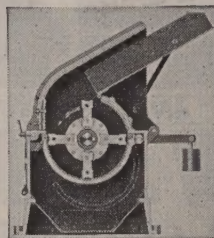
**Grain Dealers Journal**

309 S. La Salle Street

Chicago, Ill.

**GRUENDLER —**

"AMERICA'S LEADING HAMMERMILL"



For all custom and commercial grinding, this Whirl Beater is truly the WIZARD.

All the improvements of 45 years experience and effort are in this grinder. Study this cross section, note the patented drop cage feature, the saw-toothed hammers, the increased grinding area. Write for latest bulletin on this WIZARD.

**GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.**

EST. 1885

ST. LOUIS, MO.

DEPT. 6

Established 1878

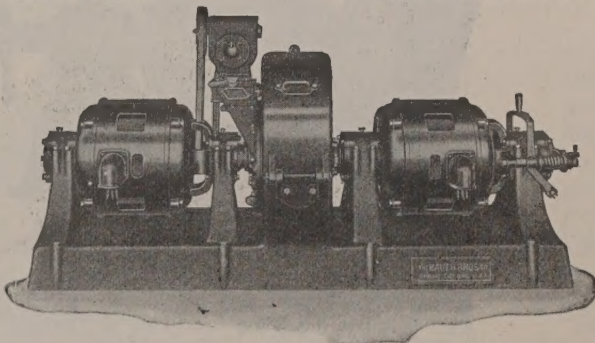
*Bauer*

Established 1878

**ATTRITION MILLS**

BALL BEARING

ALEMITE LUBRICATION



BELT AND MOTOR DRIVE

SEVEN SIZES

Interior easily accessible. Automatic quick release, pressure relief springs.

Feeder is ball bearing, noiseless, has bronze gear with hardened steel worm.

Suspended motor construction. Rotor and stator always centered. Ammeter with all Motor Mills.

**The BAUER BROS. CO.**

Manufacturers

"BAUER" HAMMER MILLS, CRUSHERS, ETC.

Springfield

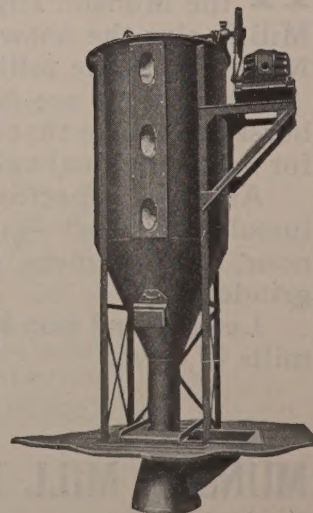
Ohio

The  
**Haines Feed Mixer**

(Patented)

All Standard Haines Feed Mixers are built with the receiving hopper 16" above the level of the operating floor.

When preferred, Haines Mixers can be furnished with the top of the receiving hopper designed to rest at floor level as illustrated.



Send for  
Bulletin 20-G

Manufactured and Sold in  
Canada by  
Kipp-Kelly, Limited  
64 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg

**THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.**  
MARION-OHIO



**Your**



**Won't Thrive**

**On this Kind of Feed**



All Feed Ground in This Plant Passes Over an

**Electro Magnetic Separator**

And is Therefore  
**Free From Dangerous Iron**

**DINGS MAGNETIC SEPARATOR CO.**  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

**The elevator with this  
card gets the business!**

*New York City*  
30 Church Street

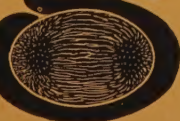
*San Francisco*  
273 Seventh St.

*Boston*  
304 Rice Bldg.

*Chicago*  
332 S. La Salle St.

*Branch Offices in Principal Cities*

**Dings**  
*High Intensity*  
**MAGNETIC  
SEPARATION**



ELEVATORS displaying the card illustrated have a real advantage over elevators without Dings Magnetic Separation. Farmers want feed free from iron, safe for livestock—and they're going to the elevator that supplies it. One elevator has noted a large increase in its business since their Dings was installed—and expects to jump from 100 bags a day to 200.

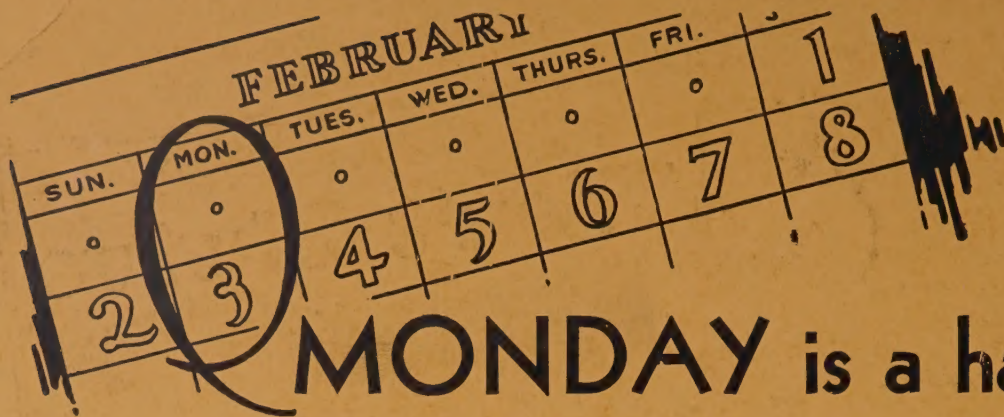
More business—and business that's more profitable. A Dings, besides protecting feed against iron, protecting the plant against fires, and explosions, stops breakage of grinding equipment, reducing grinding costs. In one elevator the separator paid for itself in two months in reduced repairs alone! Find out how easy it is to display the Dings-protected card—and the profits therein.

**DINGS MAGNETIC SEPARATOR CO.**

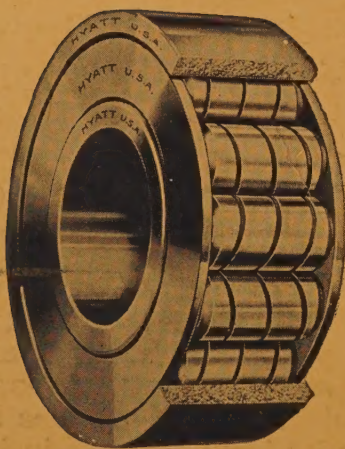
700 Smith Street, Milwaukee, Wisc.

*Established in 1899*





# MONDAY is a hard day on ordinary bearings - - but not on Hyatts



Engineering bulletins, explaining in detail the application of Hyatt Roller Bearings for any installation that interests you, are available at your request.

**A** TREMENDOUS tax is imposed on the performance and life of plain bearings when plant equipment is started Monday mornings.

The week-end shutdown permits the lubricant to ooze off, leaving the plain bearing surface dry and unprotected—easy prey for friction and wear. Bearing life is shortened. Frequent replacements and production tie-ups are inevitable.

Hyatt Roller Bearings, in contrast, are never dry. There is always a grease film on the bearing surface due to the hollow, slotted rollers. That is also the reason why they need be lubricated only at occasional intervals—measurably cutting labor and lubricant costs.

This, plus their many other advantages, has earned Hyatt a permanent place in all kinds of modern machinery and material handling equipment. Specify Hyatt Roller Bearing protection and be sure.

**HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY**  
Newark    Detroit    Chicago    Pittsburgh    Oakland

# HYATT

## ROLLER BEARINGS

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS